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THE CONCISE GUIDE TO PHARMACOLOGY 2017/18: Ligand-gated ion channels

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Abstract

The Concise Guide to PHARMACOLOGY 2017/18 provides concise overviews of the key properties of nearly 1800 human drug targets with an emphasis on selective pharmacology (where available), plus links to an open access knowledgebase of drug targets and their ligands (www.guidetopharmacology.org), which provides more detailed views of target and ligand properties. Although the Concise Guide represents approximately 400 pages, the material presented is substantially reduced compared to information and links presented on the website. It provides a permanent, citable, point-in-time record that will survive database updates. The full contents of this section can be found at <http://onlineilibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/bph.13879/full>. Ligand-gated ion channels are one of the eight major pharmacological targets into which the Guide is divided, with the others being: G protein-coupled receptors, voltage-gated ion channels, other ion channels, nuclear hormone receptors, catalytic receptors, enzymes and transporters. These are presented with nomenclature guidance and summary information on the best available pharmacological tools, alongside key references and suggestions for further reading. The landscape format of the Concise Guide is designed to facilitate comparison of related targets from material contemporary to mid-2017, and superseded data presented in the 2015/16 and 2013/14 Concise Guides and previous Guides to Receptors and Channels. It is produced in close conjunction with the Nomenclature Committee of the Union of Basic and Clinical Pharmacology (NC-IUPHAR), therefore, providing official IUPHAR classification and nomenclature for human drug targets, where appropriate.

Conflict of interest

The authors state that there are no conflicts of interest to declare.

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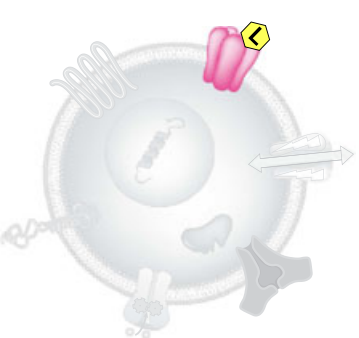
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Overview: Ligand-gated ion channels (LGICs) are integral membrane proteins that contain a pore which allows the regulated flow of selected ions across the plasma membrane. Ion flux is passive and driven by the electrochemical gradient for the permeant ions. These channels are open, or gated, by the binding of a neurotransmitter to an orthosteric site(s) that triggers a conformational change that results in the conducting state. Modulation of gating can occur by the binding of endogenous, or exogenous, modulators to allosteric sites. LGICs mediate fast synaptic transmission, on a millisecond time scale, in the nervous system and at the somatic neuromuscular junction. Such transmission involves the release of a neurotransmitter from a pre-synaptic neurone and the subsequent activation of post-synaptically located receptors that mediate a rapid, phasic, electrical signal (the excitatory, or inhibitory, post-synaptic potential). However, in addition to their traditional role in phasic neurotransmission, it is now established that some LGICs mediate a tonic form of neuronal regulation that results from the activation of extra-synaptic receptors by ambient

mission, on a millisecond time scale, in the nervous system and at the somatic neuromuscular junction. Such transmission involves the release of a neurotransmitter from a pre-synaptic neurone and the subsequent activation of post-synaptically located receptors that mediate a rapid, phasic, electrical signal (the excitatory, or inhibitory, post-synaptic potential). However, in addition to their traditional role in phasic neurotransmission, it is now established that some LGICs mediate a tonic form of neuronal regulation that results from the activation of extra-synaptic receptors by ambient

levels of neurotransmitter. The expression of some LGICs by non-excitable cells is suggestive of additional functions.

By convention, the LGICs comprise the excitatory, cation-selective, nicotinic acetylcholine [54, 257], 5-HT3 [21, 386], ionotropic glutamate [231, 365] and P2X receptors [174, 349] and the inhibitory, anion-selective, GABA [27, 287] and glycine receptors [233, 399]. The nicotinic acetylcholine, 5-HT3, GABA and glycine receptors (and an additional zinc-activated channel) are pentameric structures and are frequently referred to as the Cys-



loop receptors due to the presence of a defining loop of residues formed by a disulphide bond in the extracellular domain of their constituent subunits [259, 353]. However, the prokaryotic ancestors of these receptors contain no such loop and the term pentameric ligand-gated ion channel (pLGIC) is gaining acceptance in the literature [145]. The ionotropic glutamate and P2X receptors

are tetrameric and trimeric structures, respectively. Multiple genes encode the subunits of LGICs and the majority of these receptors are heteromultimers. Such combinatorial diversity results, within each class of LGIC, in a wide range of receptors with differing pharmacological and biophysical properties and varying patterns of expression within the nervous system and other tissues. The LGICs

thus present attractive targets for new therapeutic agents with improved discrimination between receptor isoforms and a reduced propensity for off-target effects. The development of novel, faster screening techniques for compounds acting on LGICs [100] will greatly aid in the development of such agents.

Family structure

S131 5-HT₃ receptors
S133 Acid-sensing (proton-gated) ion channels (ASICs)
S135 Epithelial sodium channels (ENaC)
S137 GABA_A receptors

S142 Glycine receptors
S144 Ionotropic glutamate receptors
S149 IP₃ receptor
S150 Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors

S154 P2X receptors
S156 ZAC

5-HT₃ receptors

Ligand-gated ion channels → 5-HT₃ receptors

Overview: The 5-HT₃ receptor (**nomenclature as agreed by the NC-IUPHAR Subcommittee on 5-Hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptors [157]**) is a ligand-gated ion channel of the Cys-loop family that includes the zinc-activated channels, nicotinic acetylcholine, GABA_A and strychnine-sensitive glycine receptors. The receptor exists as a pentamer of 4TM subunits that form an intrinsic cation selective channel [21]. Five human 5-HT₃ receptor subunits have been cloned and homo-oligomeric assemblies of 5-HT_{3A} and hetero-oligomeric assemblies of 5-HT_{3A} and 5-HT_{3B} subunits have been characterised in detail. The 5-HT_{3C} (*HTK3C*, *Q8WXA8*), 5-HT_{3D} (*HTK3D*, *Q70Z44*) and 5-HT_{3E} (*HTK3E*, *ASX5Y0*) subunits [189, 277], like the 5-HT_{3B} subunit, do not form functional homomers, but are reported to assemble with the 5-HT_{3A} subunit to influence its functional expression

rather than pharmacological profile [148, 279, 379]. 5-HT_{3A}, -C, -D, and -E subunits also interact with the chaperone RLC-3 which predominantly enhances the surface expression of homomeric 5-HT_{3A} receptor [379]. The co-expression of 5-HT_{3A} and 5-HT_{3C-E} subunits has been demonstrated in human colon [186]. A recombinant hetero-oligomeric 5-HT_{3AB} receptor has been reported to contain two copies of the 5-HT_{3A} subunit and three copies of the 5-HT_{3B} subunit in the order B-B-A-B-A [25], but this is inconsistent with recent reports which show at least one A-A interface [225, 357]. The 5-HT_{3B} subunit imparts distinctive biophysical properties upon hetero-oligomeric 5-HT_{3AB} versus homo-oligomeric 5-HT_{3A} recombinant receptors [77, 98, 135, 176, 194, 301, 344], influences the potency of channel blockers, but generally has only a modest effect upon the apparent affinity of agonists, or the affinity of antagonists [41], but see [76, 81, 98] which may be explained by the orthosteric binding site residing at an interface formed between 5-HT_{3A} subunits [225, 357]. However, 5-HT_{3A} and 5-HT_{3B} receptors differ in their allosteric regulation by some general anaesthetic agents, small alcohols and indoles [158, 317, 341]. The potential diversity of 5-HT₃ receptors is increased by alternative splicing of the genes *HTK3A* and *E* [44, 151, 276, 278, 279]. In addition, the use of tissue-specific promoters driving expression from different transcriptional start sites has been reported for the *HTK3A*, *HTK3B*, *HTK3D* and *HTK3E* genes, which could result in 5-HT₃ subunits harbouring different N-termini [176, 276, 366]. To date, inclusion of the 5-HT_{3A} subunit appears imperative for 5-HT₃ receptor function.

Nomenclature	5-HT₃AB		5-HT₃A
Subunits	5-HT₃A, 5-HT₃B		5-HT₃A
Selective agonists	–		<i>meta</i> -chlorophenylbiguanide [26, 77, 214, 262, 263] 2-methyl-5-HT [26, 77, 214, 262], SR57227A [102] – Rat, 1-phenylbiguanide [26]
Antagonists	–		vortioxetine (pK _i 8.4) [18], metoclopramide (pK _i 6–6.4) [41, 152]
Selective antagonists	–		palonosetron (pK _i 10.5) [269], alosetron (pK _i 9.5) [146], (S)-zacopride (pK _i 9) [41], granisetron (pK _i ~8.6–8.8) [152, 262], tropisetron (pK _i 8.5–8.8) [214, 262], ondansetron (pK _i ~7.8–8.3) [41, 152, 262]
Channel blockers	picROTOXININ (pIC ₅₀ 4.2) [352], bilobalide (pIC ₅₀ 2.5) [352], ginkgolide B (pIC ₅₀ 2.4) [352]		picROTOXININ (pIC ₅₀ 5) [351], TMB-8 (pIC ₅₀ 4.9) [348], diltiazem (pIC ₅₀ 4.7) [351], bilobalide (pIC ₅₀ 3.3) [351], ginkgolide B (pIC ₅₀ 3.1) [351]
Labelled ligands	–		[³ H]ramosetron (Antagonist) (pK _d 9.8) [262], [³ H]GR65630 (Antagonist) (pK _d 8.6–9.3) [146, 214], [³ H]granisetron (Antagonist) (pK _d 8.9) [41, 152], [³ H](S)-zacopride (Antagonist) (pK _d 8.7) [293], [³ H]LVZ78584 (Antagonist) (pK _d 8.5) [1]
Functional Characteristics	γ = 0.4–0.8 pS [\pm 5-HT ₃ B, γ = 16 pS]; inwardly rectifying current [\pm 5-HT ₃ B, rectification reduced]; n _H 2–3 [\pm 5-HT ₃ B 1–2]; relative permeability to divalent cations reduced by co-expression of the 5-HT ₃ B subunit		γ = 0.4–0.8 pS [\pm 5-HT ₃ B, γ = 16 pS]; inwardly rectifying current [\pm 5-HT ₃ B, rectification reduced]; n _H 2–3 [\pm 5-HT ₃ B 1–2]; relative permeability to divalent cations reduced by co-expression of the 5-HT ₃ B subunit

Subunits

Nomenclature	5-HT_{3A}	5-HT_{3B}	5-HT_{3C}	5-HT_{3D}	5-HT_{3E}
HGNC, UniProt	HTR3A, P46098	HTR3B, O95264	HTR3C, Q8WXA8	HTR3D, Q70Z44	HTR3E, ASX5Y0
Functional Characteristics	γ = 0.4–0.8 pS [\pm 5-HT ₃ B, γ = 16 pS]; inwardly rectifying current [\pm 5-HT ₃ B, rectification reduced]; n _H 2–3 [\pm 5-HT ₃ B 1–2]; relative permeability to divalent cations reduced by co-expression of the 5-HT ₃ B subunit	γ = 0.4–0.8 pS [\pm 5-HT ₃ B, γ = 16 pS]; inwardly rectifying current [\pm 5-HT ₃ B, rectification reduced]; n _H 2–3 [\pm 5-HT ₃ B 1–2]; relative permeability to divalent cations reduced by co-expression of the 5-HT ₃ B subunit	–	–	–

Comments: Quantitative data in the table refer to homo-oligomeric assemblies of the human 5-HT₃A subunit, or the receptor native to human tissues. Significant changes introduced by co-expression of the 5-HT₃B subunit are indicated in parenthesis. Although not a selective antagonist, **methadone** displays multimodal and subunit-dependent antagonism of 5-HT₃ receptors [81]. Similarly, **TMB-8**, **diltiazem**, **picROTOXIN**, **bilobalide** and **ginkgolide B** are not selective for 5-HT₃ receptors (e.g.[352]). The anti-malarial drugs **mefloquine** and **quinine** exert a modestly more potent block of 5-HT₃A versus 5-HT₃AB receptor-mediated responses [354]. Known better as a partial agonist of nicotinic acetylcholine α 4 β 2 receptors, **varenicline** is also an agonist of the 5-HT₃A receptor [231]. Human [26, 262], rat [164], mouse [243], guinea-pig [214] ferret [264] and canine [178] orthologues of the 5-HT₃A receptor subunit have been cloned that exhibit intraspecies variations in receptor pharmacology. Notably, most ligands display significantly reduced affinities at the guinea-pig 5-HT₃ receptor in comparison with other species. In addition to the agents listed in the table, native and recombinant 5-HT₃ receptors are subject to allosteric modulation by extracellular divalent cations, alcohols, several general anaesthetics and 5-hydroxy- and halide-substituted indoles (see reviews [294, 355, 356, 380]).

Further reading on 5-HT₃ receptors

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Acid-sensing (proton-gated) ion channels (ASICs)

Ligand-gated ion channels → Acid-sensing (proton-gated) ion channels (ASICs)

Overview: Acid-sensing ion channels (ASICs, **nomenclature as agreed by NC-IUPHAR [193]**) are members of a Na⁺ channel superfamily that includes the epithelial Na⁺ channel (ENaC), the FMRF-amide activated channel (FaNaC) of invertebrates, the degenerins (DEG) of *Caenorhabditis elegans*, channels in *Drosophila melanogaster* and ‘orphan’ channels that include BLINaC [325] and NaC [323] that have also been named BASICs, for bile acid-activated ion channels [383]. ASIC subunits contain two TM domains and assemble as homo- or hetero-timers [17, 125, 175] to form proton-gated, voltage-insensitive, Na⁺ permeable, channels (reviewed in [131, 382]). Splice variants of ASIC1 [provisionally termed ASIC1a (ASIC, ASICα, BNaC2α) [376], ASIC1b (ASICβ, BNaC2β) [61] and ASIC1b2 (ASICβ2) [367]; note that ASIC1a is also permeable to Ca²⁺] and ASIC2 [provisionally termed ASIC2a (MDEG1, BNaC1α, BNCT1α) [121, 308, 377] and ASIC2b (MDEG2, BNaC1β) [223]] have been cloned. Unlike ASIC2a (listed in table), heterologous expression of ASIC2b alone does not support H⁺-gated currents. A third member, ASIC3 (DRASIC, TNaC1) [375], has been identified. A fourth mammalian member of the family (ASIC4/SPASIC) does not support a proton-gated channel in heterologous expression systems and is reported to downregulate the expression of ASIC1a and ASIC3 [1, 92, 130, 222]. ASIC channels are primarily expressed in central and peripheral neurons including nociceptors where they participate in neuronal sensitivity to acidosis. They have also been detected in taste receptor cells (ASIC1-3), photoreceptors and retinal cells (ASIC1-3), cochlear hair cells (ASIC1b), testis (hASIC3), pituitary gland (ASIC4), lung epithelial cells (ASIC1a and -3), urothelial cells, adipose cells (ASIC3), vascular smooth muscle cells (ASIC1-3), immune cells (ASIC1-3 and -4) and bone (ASIC1-3). A neurotransmitter-like function of protons has been suggested, involving postsynaptically located ASICs of the CNS in functions such as learning and fear perception [97, 207, 408], responses to focal ischemia [390] and autoimmune inflammation [115], as well as seizures [408] and pain [37, 84, 85, 89]. Heterologously expressed heteromultimers form ion channels with differences in kinetics, ion selectivity, pH-sensitivity and sensitivity to blockers that resemble some of the native proton activated currents recorded from neurons [15, 24, 107, 223].

Nomenclature	ASIC1	ASIC2
HGNC, UniProt	ASIC1, P78348	ASIC2, Q16515
Endogenous activators	Extracellular H ⁺ (ASIC1a) (pEC ₅₀ ~6.2–6.8), Extracellular H ⁺ (ASIC1b) (pEC ₅₀ ~5.1–6.2)	Extracellular H ⁺ (pEC ₅₀ ~4.1–5)
Channel blockers	psalmotoxin 1 (ASIC1a) (pIC ₅₀ 9), Zn ²⁺ (ASIC1a) (pIC ₅₀ ~8.2), Pb ²⁺ (ASIC1b) (pIC ₅₀ ~5.8), A-317567 (ASIC1a) (pIC ₅₀ ~5.7) [99] – Rat, Pb ²⁺ (ASIC1a) (pIC ₅₀ ~5.4), amiloride (ASIC1a) (pIC ₅₀ ~4.9), benzamil (ASIC1a) (pIC ₅₀ 5), ethylisopropylamiloride (ASIC1a) (pIC ₅₀ 5), nafamostat (ASIC1a) (pIC ₅₀ ~4.9), amiloride (ASIC1b) (pIC ₅₀ 4.6–4.7), flutridipofen (ASIC1a) (pIC ₅₀ 3.5) [372] – Rat, ibuprofen (ASIC1a) (pIC ₅₀ ~3.5), Ni ²⁺ (ASIC1a) (pIC ₅₀ ~3.2)	amiloride (pIC ₅₀ 4.6), A-317567 (pIC ₅₀ ~4.5), nafamostat (pIC ₅₀ ~4.2), Cd ²⁺ (pIC ₅₀ ~3)
Labelled ligands	[125]psalmotoxin 1 (ASIC1a) (pK _d 9.7)	–

(continued)	
Nomenclature	ASIC1
Functional Characteristics	ASIC1a: γ 14pS $P_{Na}/P_K = 5$ -13, $P_{Na}/P_{Ca} = 2$ -5 rapid activation rate (5.8-13.7 ms), rapid inactivation rate (1.2-4 s) @ pH 6.0, slow recovery (5.3-13s) @ pH 7.4 ASIC1b: γ 19 pS $P_{Na}/P_K = 14.0$, $P_{Na} \gg P_{Ca}$ rapid activation rate (9.9 ms), rapid inactivation rate (0.9-1.7 s) @ pH 6.0, slow recovery (4.4-7.7 s) @ pH 7.4
Comments	ASIC1a and ASIC1b are also blocked by diarylamidines (IC ₅₀ ~3 μ M for ASIC1a)
Nomenclature	ASIC2
Functional Characteristics	γ 10.4-13.4 pS $P_{Na}/P_K = 10$, $P_{Na}/P_{Ca} = 20$ rapid activation rate, moderate inactivation rate (3.3-5.5 s) @ pH 5
Nomenclature	ASIC3
HGNC, UniProt	ASIC3, Q9UHC3
Endogenous activators	Extracellular H ⁺ (transient component) (pEC ₅₀ ~6.2-6.7), Extracellular H ⁺ (sustained component) (pEC ₅₀ ~3.5-4.3)
Activators	CMQ (largly non-desensitizing; at pH 7.4) (pEC ₅₀ ~3), arcaine (at pH 7.4) (pEC ₅₀ ~2.9), agmatine (at pH 7.4) (pEC ₅₀ ~2)
Channel blockers	APETx2 (transient component only) (pIC ₅₀ 7.2), nalmostat (transient component) (pIC ₅₀ ~5.6), A-317567 (pIC ₅₀ ~5), amiloride (transient component only - sustained component enhanced by 200 μ M amiloride at pH 4) (pIC ₅₀ 4.2-4.8), Gd ³⁺ (pIC ₅₀ 4.4), Zn ²⁺ (pIC ₅₀ 4.2), aspirin (sustained component) (pIC ₅₀ 4) [372], diclofenac (sustained component) (pIC ₅₀ 4), salicylic acid (sustained component) (pIC ₅₀ 3.6)
Functional Characteristics	γ 13-15 pS; biphasic response consisting of rapidly inactivating transient and sustained components; very rapid activation (<5 ms) and inactivation (0.4 s); fast recovery (0.4-0.6 s) @ pH 7.4, transient component partially inactivated at pH 7.2
Comments	ASIC3 is also blocked by diarylamidines

Comments: **psalmotoxin 1** (PcTx1) inhibits ASIC1a by increasing the affinity to H⁺ and promoting channel desensitization [64, 107]. PcTx1 has little effect on ASIC2a, ASIC3 or ASIC1a expressed as a heteromultimer with either ASIC2a, or ASIC3 but does inhibit ASIC1a expressed as a heteromultimer with ASIC2b [330]. ASIC1-containing homo- and heteromers are inhibited by Mambalgins, toxins contained in the black mamba venom, which induce in ASIC1a an acidic shift of the pH dependence of activation [89]. **APETx2** most potently blocks homomeric ASIC3 channels, but also ASIC2b+ASIC3, ASIC1b+ASIC3, and ASIC1a+ASIC3 heteromeric channels with IC₅₀ values of 117 nM, 900 nM and 2 μ M, respectively. **APETx2** has no effect on ASIC1a,

ASIC1b, ASIC2a, or ASIC2a+ASIC3 [88, 90]. **APETx2** inhibits however also voltage-gated Na⁺ channels [34, 297]. IC₅₀ values for **A-317567** are inferred from blockade of ASIC channels native to dorsal root ganglion neurones [99]. The pEC₅₀ values for proton activation of ASIC channels are influenced by numerous factors including extracellular di- and poly-valent ions, Zn²⁺, protein kinase C and serine proteases (reviewed in [193, 382]). Rapid acidification is required for activation of ASIC1 and ASIC3 due to fast inactivation/desensitization. pEC₅₀ values for H⁺-activation of either transient, or sustained, currents mediated by ASIC3 vary in the literature and may reflect species and/or methodological differences [16, 79, 375]. The transient ASIC cur-

rent component is Na⁺-selective (P_{Na}/P_K of about 10) [375, 392] whereas the sustained current component that is observed with ASIC3 and some ASIC heteromers is non-selective between Na⁺ and K⁺ [79]. The reducing agents dithiothreitol (DTT) and glutathione (GSH) increase ASIC1a currents expressed in CHO cells and ASIC-like currents in sensory ganglia and central neurons [8, 68] whereas oxidation, through the formation of intersubunit disulphide bonds, reduces currents mediated by ASIC1a [405]. ASIC1a is also irreversibly modulated by extracellular serine proteases, such as trypsin, through proteolytic cleavage [373]. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are direct inhibitors of ASIC currents (reviewed in [22]). Extracellular Zn²⁺ potentiates

proton activation of homomeric and heteromeric channels incorporating ASIC2a, but not homomeric ASIC1a or ASIC3 channels [23]. However, removal of contaminating Zn^{2+} by chelation reveals a high affinity block of homomeric ASIC1a and heteromeric ASIC1a+ASIC2 channels by Zn^{2+} indicating complex biphasic actions of the divalent [69]. Nitric oxide potentiates submaximal currents activated by H^+ mediated by ASIC1a, ASIC1b, ASIC2a and ASIC3 [47]. Ammonium ions activate ASIC channels (most

likely ASIC1a) in midbrain dopaminergic neurones: that may be relevant to neuronal disorders associated with hyperammonemia [302]. The positive modulation of homomeric, heteromeric and native ASIC channels by the peptide **FMRFamide** and related substances, such as neuropeptides FF and SF, is reviewed in detail in [369]. Inflammatory conditions and particular pro-inflammatory mediators such as **arachidonic acid** induce overexpression of ASIC-encoding genes and enhance ASIC currents [85, 241, 337]. The sustained current component mediated by ASIC3

is potentiated by hypertonic solutions in a manner that is synergistic with the effect of **arachidonic acid** [85]. ASIC3 is partially activated by the lipids lysophosphatidylcholine (LPC) and arachidonic acid [244]. MIt-Toxin, which is contained in the venom of the Texas coral snake, activates several ASIC subtypes [37]. Selective activation of ASIC3 by GMQ at a site separate from the proton binding site is potentiated by mild acidosis and reduced extracellular Ca^{2+} [402].

Further reading on Acid-sensing (proton-gated) ion channels (ASICs)

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Epithelial sodium channels (ENaC)

Ligand-gated ion channels → Epithelial sodium channels (ENaC)

Overview: The epithelial sodium channels (ENaC) mediate sodium reabsorption in the aldosterone-sensitive distal part of the nephron and the collecting duct of the kidney. ENaC is assembled as a heterotrimer composed of three subunits α , β , and γ or δ , β , and γ [137]. These subunits constitute a family within the ENaC/Degenerin super-family [137]. Genes encoding ENaC subunits are found in all vertebrates with the exception of ray-finned fishes [137]. ENaC composed of α , β , and γ subunits is located mostly in tight or high-resistance epithelial tissues such as the airways, distal colon and exocrine glands [104]. ENaC activity

is tightly regulated in the kidney by aldosterone, angiotensin II (AGT, P01019), vasopressin (AVP, P01185), insulin (INS, P01308) and glucocorticoids; this fine regulation of ENaC is essential to maintain sodium balance between daily intake and urinary excretion of sodium, circulating volume and blood pressure. ENaC expression is also vital for clearance of foetal lung fluid, and to maintain air-surface-liquid [160, 227]. Sodium reabsorption is suppressed by the 'potassium-sparing' diuretics **amiloride** and **triamterene**. ENaC is a heteromultimeric channel made of homologous α , β and γ subunits. The primary structure of the α ENaC

subunit was identified by expression cloning [48, 137]; β and γ ENaC subunits were identified by functional complementation of the α subunit [49, 137]. Each ENaC subunit contains 2 TM α helices connected by a large extracellular loop and short cytoplasmic amino- and carboxy-termini. The stoichiometry of the epithelial sodium channel in the kidney and related epithelia is, by homology with the structurally related channel ASIC1a, thought to be a heterotrimer of 1 α :1 β :1 γ subunits [125].

Nomenclature	ENaC $\alpha\beta\gamma$		
Subunits	ENaC β , ENaC α , ENaC γ		
Activators	S3969 (pEC ₅₀ 5.9) [229]		
Channel blockers	P552-02 (pIC ₅₀ 8.1), benzamil (pIC ₅₀ ~8), amiloride (pIC ₅₀ 6.7–7), triamterene (pIC ₅₀ ~5.3) [49, 192]		
Functional Characteristics	$\gamma \approx 4\text{--}5$ pS, $P_{Na}/P_K > 20$; tonically open at rest; expression and ion flux regulated by circulating aldosterone-mediated changes in gene transcription. The action of aldosterone, which occurs in 'early' (1.5–3 h) and 'late' (6–24 hr) phases is competitively antagonised by spironolactone, its active metabolites and eplerenone. Glucocorticoids are important functional regulators in lung/airways and this control is potentiated by thyroid hormone, but the mechanism underlying such potentiation is unclear [19, 311, 322]. The density of channels in the apical membrane, and hence G_{Na} , can be controlled via both serum and glucocorticoid-regulated kinases (SGK1, 2 and 3) [80, 114] and via cAMP/PKA [267]; and these protein kinases appear to act by inactivating Nedd-4/2, a ubiquitin ligase that normally targets the ENaC channel complex for internalization and degradation [35, 80]. ENaC is constitutively activated by soluble and membrane-bound serine proteases, such as furin, prostasin (CAP1), plasmin and elastase [202, 203, 305, 313, 314]. The activation of ENaC by proteases is blocked by a protein, SPLUNC1, secreted by the airways and which binds specifically to ENaC to prevent its cleavage [120]. Pharmacological inhibitors of proteases (e.g. camostat acting upon prostasin) reduce the activity of ENaC [237]. Phosphatidylinositides such as PI(4,5)P ₂ and PI(3,4,5)P ₃ stabilise channel gating probably by binding to the β and γ ENaC subunits, respectively [235, 307], whilst C-terminal phosphorylation of β and γ -ENaC by ERK1/2 has been reported to inhibit the withdrawal of the channel complex from the apical membrane [393]. This effect may contribute to the cAMP-mediated increase in sodium conductance.		

Subunits

Nomenclature	ENaC α	ENaC β	ENaC δ	ENaC γ
HGNC, UniProt	SCNN1A, P37088	SCNN1B, P51168	SCNN1D, P51172	SCNN1G, P51170

Comments: Data in the table refer to the *αβγ* heteromer. There are several human diseases resulting from mutations in ENaC subunits [137]. Liddle's syndrome (including features of salt-sensitive hypertension and hypokalemia), is associated with gain of function mutations in the β and γ subunits leading to defective ENaC ubiquitylation and increased stability of active ENaC at the cell surface [137, 314, 324, 343]. Enzymes that deubiquitylate ENaC increase its function *in vivo*. Pseudohypoaldosteronism type 1 (PHA-1) can occur through either mutations in the gene encoding the mineralocorticoid receptor, or loss of function mutations in type 2 diabetes using insulin-sensitizing thiazolidinedione drugs [132].

Further reading on Epithelial sodium channels (ENaC)

Boscardin E *et al.* (2016) The function and regulation of acid-sensing ion channels (ASICs) and the epithelial Na(+) channel (ENaC): IUPHAR Review 19. *Br J Pharmacol* **173**: 2671–701 [PMID:27278329]

Eaton DC *et al.* (2009) The contribution of epithelial sodium channels to alveolar function in health and disease. *Annu Rev Physiol* **71**: 403–23 [PMID:18831683]

Kellenberger S *et al.* (2015) International Union of Basic and Clinical Pharmacology. XCI. structure, function, and pharmacology of acid-sensing ion channels and the epithelial Na+ channel. *Pharmacol Rev* **67**: 1–35 [PMID:25287517]

Kleyman TR *et al.* (2009) ENaC at the cutting edge: regulation of epithelial sodium channels by proteases. *J Biol Chem* **284**: 20447–51 [PMID:19401469]

Soundararajan, R *et al.* (2010) Role of epithelial sodium channels and their regulators in hypertension. *J Biol Chem* **285**: 30363–9 [PMID:20624922]

GABA_A receptors

Ligand-gated ion channels → GABA_A receptors

Overview: The GABA_A receptor is a ligand-gated ion channel of the Cys-loop family that includes the nicotinic acetylcholine, 5-HT₃ and strychnine-sensitive glycine receptors. GABA_A receptor-mediated inhibition within the CNS occurs by fast synaptic transmission, sustained tonic inhibition and temporally intermediate events that have been termed ‘GABA_A slow’ [51]. GABA_A receptors exist as pentamers of 4Tm subunits that form an intrinsic anion selective channel. Sequences of six α , three β , three γ , one δ , three ρ , one ϵ , one π and one θ GABA_A receptor subunits have been reported in mammals [286, 287, 331, 333]. The π -subunit is restricted to reproductive tissue. Alternatively spliced versions of many subunits exist (e.g. $\alpha 4$ - and $\alpha 6$ - (both not functional) $\alpha 5$ -, $\beta 2$ -, $\beta 3$ - and $\gamma 2$), along with RNA editing of the $\alpha 3$ subunit [75]. The three ρ -subunits, ($\rho 1$ -3) function as either homo- or hetero-oligomeric assemblies [60, 406]. Receptors formed from ρ -subunits, because of their distinctive pharmacology that includes insensitivity to bicuculline, benzodiazepines and barbiturates, have sometimes been termed GABA_C receptors [406], **but they are classified as GABA_A receptors by NC-IUPHAR on the basis of structural and functional criteria** [20, 286, 287]. Many GABA_A receptor subtypes contain α -, β - and γ -subunits with

the likely stoichiometry 2 α :2 β :1 γ [206, 287]. It is thought that the majority of GABA_A receptors harbour a single type of α - and β -subunit variant. The $\alpha 1\beta 2\gamma 2$ hetero-oligomer constitutes the largest population of GABA_A receptors in the CNS, followed by the $\alpha 2\beta 3\gamma 2$ and $\alpha 3\beta 3\gamma 2$ isoforms. Receptors that incorporate the $\alpha 4$ - $\alpha 5$ - or $\alpha 6$ -subunit, or the $\beta 1$ -, $\gamma 1$ -, $\gamma 3$ -, δ -, ϵ - and θ -subunits, are less numerous, but they may nonetheless serve important functions. For example, extrasynaptically located receptors that contain $\alpha 6$ - and δ -subunits in cerebellar granule cells, or an $\alpha 4$ - and δ -subunit in dentate gyrus granule cells and thalamic neurones, mediate a tonic current that is important for neuronal excitability in response to ambient concentrations of GABA [27, 109, 265, 327, 338]. GABA binding occurs at the β -/ α -subunit interface and the homologous γ -/ α -subunits interface creates the benzodiazepine site. A second site for benzodiazepine binding has recently been postulated to occur at the α -/ β -interface ([310]; reviewed by [332]). The particular α - and γ -subunit isoforms exhibit marked effects on recognition and/or efficacy at the benzodiazepine site. Thus, receptors incorporating either $\alpha 4$ - or $\alpha 6$ -subunits are not recognised by ‘classical’ benzodiazepines, such as **flunitrazepam** (but see [400]). The trafficking, cell surface expression, internalisation and function of GABA_A receptors and their subunits are

discussed in detail in several recent reviews [66, 166, 232, 371] but one point worthy of note is that receptors incorporating the $\gamma 2$ subunit (except when associated with $\alpha 5$) cluster at the postsynaptic membrane (but may distribute dynamically between synaptic and extrasynaptic locations), whereas as those incorporating the δ subunit appear to be exclusively extrasynaptic.

NC-IUPHAR [20, 287] class the GABA_A receptors according to their subunit structure, pharmacology and receptor function. Currently, eleven native GABA_A receptors are classed as conclusively identified (*i.e.*, $\alpha 1\beta 2\gamma 2$, $\alpha 1\beta\gamma 2$, $\alpha 3\beta\gamma 2$, $\alpha 4\beta\gamma 2$, $\alpha 4\beta 2\delta$, $\alpha 4\beta 3\delta$, $\alpha 5\beta\gamma 2$, $\alpha 6\beta\gamma 2$, $\alpha 6\beta 2\delta$, $\alpha 6\beta 3\delta$ and ρ) with further receptor isoforms occurring with high probability, or only tentatively [286, 287]. It is beyond the scope of this Guide to discuss the pharmacology of individual GABA_A receptor isoforms in detail; such information can be gleaned in the reviews [20, 117, 181, 206, 209, 270, 286, 287, 331] and [11, 12]. Agents that discriminate between α -subunit isoforms are noted in the table and additional agents that demonstrate selectivity between receptor isoforms, for example via β -subunit selectivity, are indicated in the text below. The distinctive agonist and antagonist pharmacology of ρ receptors is summarised in the table and additional aspects are reviewed in [60, 182, 274, 406].

Nomenclature	GABA _A receptor $\alpha 1$ subunit	GABA _A receptor $\alpha 2$ subunit
HGNC, UniProt	<i>GABRA1</i> , P14867	<i>GABRA2</i> , P47869
Agonists	gaboxadol [GABA site], isoguvacine [GABA site], isonipecotic acid [GABA site], muscimol [GABA site], piperidine-4-sulphonic acid [GABA site]	gaboxadol [GABA site], isoguvacine [GABA site], isonipecotic acid [GABA site], muscimol [GABA site], piperidine-4-sulphonic acid [GABA site]
Selective antagonists	bicuculline [GABA site], gabazine [GABA site]	bicuculline [GABA site], gabazine [GABA site]
Channel blockers	TBPS , picrotoxin	TBPS , picrotoxin
Endogenous allosteric modulators	5α-pregnan-3α-ol-20-one (Potentiation), Zn²⁺ (Inhibition), tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone (Potentiation)	5α-pregnan-3α-ol-20-one (Potentiation), Zn²⁺ (Inhibition), tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone (Potentiation)
Allosteric modulators	flumazenil [benzodiazepine site] (Antagonist) (pK _i 9.1) [159], clonazepam (Positive) (pK _i 8.9) [309], flunitrazepam [benzodiazepine site] (Positive) (pK _i 8.3) [133], diazepam [benzodiazepine site] (Positive) (pK _i 7.8) [309], alprazolam [benzodiazepine site] (Positive) (pEC ₅₀ 7.4) [5], $\alpha 3IA$ [benzodiazepine site] (inverse agonist), $\alpha 5IA$ [benzodiazepine site] (inverse agonist), DMCM [benzodiazepine site] (inverse agonist)	flumazenil [benzodiazepine site] (Antagonist) (pK _i 9.1) [159], clonazepam (Positive) (pK _i 8.8) [309], flunitrazepam [benzodiazepine site] (Positive) (pK _i 8.3) [133], alprazolam [benzodiazepine site] (Positive) (pEC ₅₀ 7.9) [5], diazepam [benzodiazepine site] (Positive) (pK _i 7.8) [309], $\alpha 3IA$ [benzodiazepine site] (inverse agonist), $\alpha 5IA$ [benzodiazepine site] (inverse agonist), DMCM [benzodiazepine site] (inverse agonist)

(continued)	
Nomenclature	GABA_A receptor $\alpha 1$ subunit
Selective allosteric modulators	zolpidem (Positive) (pK _i 7.4–7.7) [134 , 325], L838417 [benzodiazepine site] (Antagonist), ZK93426 [benzodiazepine site] (Antagonist), indipipron [benzodiazepine site] (Full agonist), ocnaphlon [benzodiazepine site] (Full agonist)
Labelled ligands	[¹¹C]flumazenil [benzodiazepine site] (Allosteric modulator, Antagonist), [¹⁸F]fluoroethylflumazenil [benzodiazepine site] (Allosteric modulator, Antagonist), [³⁵S]TBPS [anion channel] (Channel blocker), [³H]CGS8216 [benzodiazepine site] (Allosteric modulator, Mixed), [³H]flunitrazepam [benzodiazepine site] (Allosteric modulator, Positive), [³H]gabazine [GABA site] (Antagonist), [³H]muscimol [GABA site] (Agonist), [³H]zolpidem [benzodiazepine site] (Allosteric modulator, Positive)
Comments	Zn²⁺ is an endogenous allosteric regulator and causes potent inhibition of receptors formed from binary combinations of α and β subunits, incorporation of a δ or γ subunit causes a modest, or pronounced, reduction in inhibitory potency, respectively [208]

Nomenclature	GABA_A receptor $\alpha 3$ subunit	
HCNC, UniProt	GABRA3 , P34903	GABA_A receptor $\alpha 4$ subunit
Agonists	gaboxadol [GABA site], isoguvacine [GABA site], isonipécotic acid [GABA site], muscimol [GABA site], piperidine-4-sulphonic acid [GABA site]	GABRA4 , P48169
Selective agonists	–	gaboxadol [GABA site], isoguvacine [GABA site], muscimol [GABA site], piperidine-4-sulphonic acid [GABA site] (low efficacy)
Selective antagonists	bicuculline [GABA site], gabazine [GABA site]	isonipécotic acid [GABA site] (relatively high efficacy)
Channel blockers	TBPS , picrotoxin	bicuculline [GABA site], gabazine [GABA site]
Endogenous allosteric modulators	5α-pregnan-3α-ol-20-one (Potentiation), Zn²⁺ (Inhibition), tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone (Potentiation)	5α-pregnan-3α-ol-20-one (Potentiation), Zn²⁺ (Inhibition), tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone (Potentiation)
Allosteric modulators	flumazenil [benzodiazepine site] (Antagonist) (pK _i 9) [1159], clonazepam (Positive) (pK _i 8.7) [309], flunitrazepam [benzodiazepine site] (Positive) (pK _i 7.8) [133], diazepam [benzodiazepine site] (Positive) (pK _i 7.8) [309], alprazolam [benzodiazepine site] (Positive) (pEC ₅₀ 7.2) [5], $\alpha 51A$ [benzodiazepine site] (Inverse agonist), DMCM [benzodiazepine site] (Inverse agonist)	–
Selective allosteric modulators	$\alpha 31A$ [benzodiazepine site] (higher affinity), L838417 [benzodiazepine site] (Partial agonist), Ro19-4603 [benzodiazepine site] (Inverse agonist), TP003 [benzodiazepine site] (Partial agonist), TPA023 [benzodiazepine site] (Partial agonist)	Ro15-4513 [benzodiazepine site] (Full agonist), bretazenil [benzodiazepine site] (Full agonist)

(continued)	
Nomenclature	GABA_A receptor $\alpha 3$ subunit
Labelled ligands	[¹]<i>C</i>]flumazenil [benzodiazepine site] (Allosteric modulator, Antagonist), [¹⁸ F]fluoroethylflumazenil [benzodiazepine site] (Allosteric modulator, Antagonist), [³⁵ S]TBPS [anion channel] (Channel blocker), [³ H] <i>CGS8216</i> [benzodiazepine site] (Allosteric modulator, Mixed), [³ H]flunitrazepam [benzodiazepine site] (Allosteric modulator, Full agonist), [³ H]gabazine [GABA site] (Antagonist), [³ H]muscimol [GABA site] (Agonist)
Comments	Zn²⁺ is an endogenous allosteric regulator and causes potent inhibition of receptors formed from binary combinations of α and β subunits, incorporation of a δ or γ subunit causes a modest, or pronounced, reduction in inhibitory potency, respectively [208]
Nomenclature	GABA_A receptor $\alpha 4$ subunit
HGNC, UniProt	GABRA6, P31644
Agonists	gaboxadol [GABA site], isoguvacine [GABA site], muscimol [GABA site], piperidine-4-sulphonic acid [GABA site]
Selective agonists	–
Selective antagonists	bicuculline [GABA site], gabazine [GABA site]
Channel blockers	TBPS, picrotoxin
Endogenous allosteric modulators	5α-pregnan-3α-ol-20-one (Potentiation), Zn²⁺ (Inhibition), tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone (Potentiation)
Allosteric modulators	flumazenil [benzodiazepine site] (Antagonist) (p <i>K</i> _i 9.2) [159], flunitrazepam [benzodiazepine site] (Positive) (p <i>K</i> _i 8.3) [137], alprazolam [benzodiazepine site] (Positive) (pEC ₅₀ 8) [5], $\alpha 3A$ [benzodiazepine site] (Inverse agonist), DMCM [benzodiazepine site] (Inverse agonist)
Selective allosteric modulators	$\alpha 51A$ [benzodiazepine site] (Inverse agonist), L655708 [benzodiazepine site] (Inverse agonist), 1838417 [benzodiazepine site] (Partial agonist), MKK016 [benzodiazepine site] (Inverse agonist), RO4938581 [benzodiazepine site] (Inverse agonist), RY024 [benzodiazepine site] (Inverse agonist)
Nomenclature	GABA_A receptor $\alpha 6$ subunit
HGNC, UniProt	GABRA6, Q16445
Agonists	gaboxadol [GABA site], isoguvacine [GABA site], muscimol [GABA site], piperidine-4-sulphonic acid [GABA site] (low efficacy)
Selective agonists	isonepeticotic acid [GABA site] (relatively high efficacy)
Selective antagonists	bicuculline [GABA site], gabazine [GABA site]
Channel blockers	TBPS, picrotoxin
Endogenous allosteric modulators	5α-pregnan-3α-ol-20-one (Potentiation), Zn²⁺ (Inhibition), tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone (Potentiation)
Allosteric modulators	flumazenil [benzodiazepine site] (Partial agonist) (p <i>K</i> _i 6.8) [159], bretazenil [benzodiazepine site] (Full agonist)
Selective allosteric modulators	Ro154513 [benzodiazepine site] (Full agonist)

(continued)			
Nomenclature	GABA_A receptor α5 subunit		GABA_A receptor α6 subunit
Labelled ligands	³ H]RV80 [benzodiazepine site] (Selective Binding) (pK _d 9.2) [335] – Rat, ¹¹ C]flumazenil [benzodiazepine site] (Allosteric modulator, Antagonist), ¹⁸ F]fluoroethylflumazenil [benzodiazepine site] (Allosteric modulator, Antagonist), ³⁵ S]TBPS [anion channel] (Channel blocker), ³ H]CGS8216 [benzodiazepine site] (Allosteric modulator, Mixed), ³ H]655708 [benzodiazepine site] (Allosteric modulator, Full inverse agonist), ³ H]flunitrazepam [benzodiazepine site] (Allosteric modulator, Full agonist), ³ H]gabazine [GABA site] (Antagonist), ³ H]muscimol [GABA site] (Agonist)		¹¹ C]flumazenil [benzodiazepine site] (Allosteric modulator, Partial agonist), ¹⁸ F]fluoroethylflumazenil [benzodiazepine site] (Allosteric modulator, Antagonist), ³⁵ S]TBPS [anion channel] (Channel blocker), ³ H]CGS8216 [benzodiazepine site] (Allosteric modulator, Mixed), ³ H]Ro154513 [benzodiazepine site] (Allosteric modulator, Full agonist), ³ H]gabazine [GABA site] (Antagonist), ³ H]muscimol [GABA site] (Agonist)
Comments	Zn²⁺ is an endogenous allosteric regulator and causes potent inhibition of receptors formed from binary combinations of α and β subunits, incorporation of a δ or γ subunit causes a modest, or pronounced, reduction in inhibitory potency, respectively [208]		diazepam and flunitrazepam are not active at this subunit. Zn²⁺ is an endogenous allosteric regulator and causes potent inhibition of receptors formed from binary combinations of α and β subunits, incorporation of a δ or γ subunit causes a modest, or pronounced, reduction in inhibitory potency, respectively [208]. ³ H]Ro154513 selectively labels α6-subunit-containing receptors in the presence of a saturating concentration of a 'classical' benzodiazepine (e.g. diazepam)
Nomenclature	GABA_A receptor β1 subunit	GABA_A receptor β2 subunit	GABA_A receptor β3 subunit
HGNC, UniProt	<i>GABRB1</i> , P18505	<i>GABRB2</i> , P47870	<i>GABRB3</i> , P28472
Channel blockers	TBPS, picrotoxin	TBPS, picrotoxin	TBPS, picrotoxin
Allosteric modulators	–	–	etazolate (Binding) (p <i>C</i> ₅₀ 5.5) [404]
Comments	Zn²⁺ is an endogenous allosteric regulator and causes potent inhibition of receptors formed from binary combinations of α and β subunits, incorporation of a δ or γ subunit causes a modest, or pronounced, reduction in inhibitory potency, respectively [208]		
Nomenclature	GABA_A receptor γ1 subunit	GABA_A receptor γ2 subunit	GABA_A receptor γ3 subunit
HGNC, UniProt	<i>GABRG1</i> , Q8N1C3	<i>GABRG2</i> , P18507	<i>GABRG3</i> , Q99928
Channel blockers	TBPS, picrotoxin	TBPS, picrotoxin	TBPS, picrotoxin
Comments	Zn²⁺ is an endogenous allosteric regulator and causes potent inhibition of receptors formed from binary combinations of α and β subunits, incorporation of a δ or γ subunit causes a modest, or pronounced, reduction in inhibitory potency, respectively [208]		

Nomenclature	GABA _A receptor δ subunit		
HGNC, UniProt	<i>GABRD</i> , O14764	GABA _A receptor ϵ subunit <i>GABRE</i> , P78334	GABA _A receptor θ subunit <i>GABRQ</i> , Q9UN88
Selective agonists	gaboxadol [GABA site]	–	–
Channel blockers	TBPS, picrotoxin	TBPS, picrotoxin	TBPS, picrotoxin
Comments	Zn ²⁺ is an endogenous allosteric regulator and causes potent inhibition of receptors formed from binary combinations of α and β subunits; incorporation of a δ or γ subunit causes a modest, or pronounced, reduction in inhibitory potency, respectively		

Nomenclature	GABA _A receptor ρ 1 subunit	GABA _A receptor ρ 2 subunit	GABA _A receptor ρ 3 subunit
HGNC, UniProt	<i>GABRR1</i> , P24046	<i>GABRR2</i> , P28476	<i>GABRR3</i> , A8MPY1
Agonists	isoguvacine [GABA site] (Partial agonist), muscimol [GABA site] (Partial agonist)	isoguvacine [GABA site] (Partial agonist), muscimol [GABA site] (Partial agonist)	isoguvacine [GABA site] (Partial agonist), muscimol [GABA site] (Partial agonist)
Selective agonists	(\pm)- <i>cis</i> -2-CAMP [GABA site], 5-Me-IAA [GABA site]	(\pm)- <i>cis</i> -2-CAMP [GABA site], 5-Me-IAA [GABA site]	(\pm)- <i>cis</i> -2-CAMP [GABA site], 5-Me-IAA [GABA site]
Antagonists	gaboxadol [GABA site], isonipécotic acid [GABA site], piperidine-4-sulphonic acid [GABA site]	gaboxadol [GABA site], isonipécotic acid [GABA site], piperidine-4-sulphonic acid [GABA site]	gaboxadol [GABA site], isonipécotic acid [GABA site], piperidine-4-sulphonic acid [GABA site]
Selective antagonists	<i>cis</i> -3-ACPBPA [GABA site], <i>trans</i> -3-ACPBPA [GABA site], TPMPA [GABA site], aza-THIP [GABA site]	<i>cis</i> -3-ACPBPA [GABA site], <i>trans</i> -3-ACPBPA [GABA site], TPMPA [GABA site], aza-THIP [GABA site]	<i>cis</i> -3-ACPBPA [GABA site], <i>trans</i> -3-ACPBPA [GABA site], TPMPA [GABA site], aza-THIP [GABA site]
Channel blockers	TBPS, picrotoxin	TBPS, picrotoxin	TBPS, picrotoxin
Comments	bicuculline is not active at this subunit	bicuculline is not active at this subunit	bicuculline is not active at this subunit

Comments: The potency and efficacy of many GABA agonists vary between GABA_A receptor isoforms [117, 188, 209]. For example, [gaboxadol](#) is a partial agonist at receptors with the subunit composition $\alpha 4\beta 3\gamma 2$, but elicits currents in excess of those evoked by GABA at the $\alpha 4\beta 3\delta$ receptor where GABA itself is a low efficacy agonist [32, 43]. The antagonists [bicuculline](#) and [gabazine](#) differ in their ability to suppress spontaneous openings of the GABA_A receptor, the former being more effective [359]. The presence of the γ subunit within the heterotrimeric complex reduces the potency and efficacy of agonists [347]. The GABA_A receptor contains distinct allosteric sites that bind barbiturates and endogenous (e.g., *5 α -pregnan-3 α -ol-20-one*) and synthetic (e.g., [alphaxalone](#)) neuroactive steroids in a diastereo- or enantio-selective manner [28, 143, 154, 368]. Picrotoxinin and TBPS act at an allosteric site within the chloride channel pore to negatively regulate channel

activity; negative allosteric regulation by **γ -butyrolactone** derivatives also involves the **picROTOXIN** site, whereas positive allosteric regulation by such compounds is proposed to occur at a distinct locus. Many intravenous (*e.g.*, **etomidate**, **propofol**) and inhalational (*e.g.*, **halothane**, **isoflurane**) anaesthetics and alcohols also exert a regulatory influence upon GABA_A receptor activity [38, 285]. Specific amino acid residues within GABA_A receptor α - and β -subunits that influence allosteric regulation by anaesthetic and non-anaesthetic compounds have been identified [141, 154]. Photoaffinity labelling of distinct amino acid residues within purified GABA_A receptors by the etomidate derivative, [³H]azietomidate, has also been demonstrated [221] and this binding subject to positive allosteric regulation by anaesthetic steroids [220]. An array of natural products including flavonoid and terpenoid

compounds exert varied actions at GABA_A receptors (reviewed in detail in [181]).

In addition to the agents listed in the table, modulators of GABA_A receptor activity that exhibit subunit dependent activity include: **salicylidene salicylthydrazide** [negative allosteric modulator selective for β 1- versus β 2-, or β 3-subunit-containing receptors [360]]; fragment dioxane derivatives [positive allosteric modulators selective for β 1- versus β 2-, or β 3-subunit-containing receptors [328]]; **loreceazole**, **etomidate**, **tracazolate**, **mefenamic acid**, **etifoxine**, **stiripentol**, **valeric acid amide** [positive allosteric modulators with selectivity for β 2/ β 3- over β 1-subunit-containing receptors [112, 198, 206]]; **tracazolate** [intrinsic efficacy, *i.e.*, potentiation, or inhibition, is dependent upon the identity of the γ 1-3-, δ -, or ϵ -subunit co-assembled with α 1- and β 1-subunits [358]]; **amloride**

[selective blockade of receptors containing an α 6-subunit [115]]; **furosemide** [selective blockade of receptors containing an α 6-subunit co-assembled with β 2/ β 3-, but not β 1-subunit [206]]; **La³⁺** [potentiates responses mediated by α 1 β 3 γ 2L receptors, weakly inhibits α 6 β 3 γ 2L receptors, and strongly blocks α 6 β 3 δ and α 4 β 3 δ receptors [43, 321]]; **ethanol** [selectively potentiates responses mediated by α 4 β 3 δ and α 6 β 3 δ receptors versus receptors in which β 2 replaces β 3, or γ replaces δ [378], but see also [205]]; **DS1** and **DS2** [selectively potentiate responses mediated by δ -subunit-containing receptors [374]]. It should be noted that the apparent selectivity of some positive allosteric modulators (*e.g.*, neurosteroids such as **5 α -pregnan-3 α -ol-20-one** for δ -subunit-containing receptors (*e.g.*, α 1 β 3 δ) may be a consequence of the unusually low efficacy of GABA at this receptor isoform [27, 32].

Further reading on GABA_A receptors

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Glycine receptors

Ligand-gated ion channels → Glycine receptors

Overview: The inhibitory glycine receptor (**nomenclature as agreed by the NC-IUPHAR Subcommittee on Glycine Receptors**) is a member of the Cys-loop superfamily of transmitter-gated ion channels that includes the zinc activated channels, GABA_A, nicotinic acetylcholine and 5-HT₃ receptors [233]. The receptor is expressed either as a homo-pentamer of α subunits, or a complex now thought to harbour 2 α and 3 β subunits [30, 129], that contain an intrinsic anion channel. Four differentially expressed isoforms of the α -subunit (α 1– α 4) and one variant of the β -subunit (β 1, **GLRB**, P48167) have been identified by genomic and cDNA cloning. Further diversity originates from alternative splicing of the primary gene transcripts for α 1 (α 1^{18S} and α 1^{del}), α 2 (α 2A and α 2B), α 3 (α 3S and α 3L) and β (β Δ 7) subunits and

by mRNA editing of the α 2 and α 3 subunit [103, 249, 284]. Both α 2 splicing and α 3 mRNA editing can produce subunits (*i.e.*, α 2B and α 3P185L) with enhanced agonist sensitivity. Predominantly, the mature form of the receptor contains α 1 (or α 3) and β subunits while the immature form is mostly composed of only α 2 subunits. RNA transcripts encoding the α 4-subunit have not been detected in adult humans. The N-terminal domain of the α -subunit contains both the agonist and **strychnine** binding sites that consist of several discontinuous regions of amino acids. Inclusion of the β -subunit in the pentameric glycine receptor contributes to agonist binding, reduces single channel conductance and alters pharmacology. The β -subunit also anchors the receptor, via an amphipathic sequence within the large intracellular

loop region, to gephyrin. The latter is a cytoskeletal attachment protein that binds to a number of synaptic proteins involved in cytoskeletal structure and thus clusters and anchors heterooligomeric receptors to the synapse [201, 204, 268]. G-protein by subunits enhance the open state probability of native and recombinant glycine receptors by association with domains within the large intracellular loop [397, 398]. Intracellular chloride concentration modulates the kinetics of native and recombinant glycine receptors [304]. Intracellular Ca²⁺ appears to increase native and recombinant glycine receptor affinity, prolonging channel open events, by a mechanism that does not involve phosphorylation [118].

Nomenclature	glycine receptor $\alpha 1$ subunit	glycine receptor $\alpha 2$ subunit	glycine receptor $\alpha 3$ subunit	glycine receptor $\alpha 4$ subunit (<i>pseudogene in humans</i>)
HGNC, UniProt	<i>GLRA1</i> , P23415	<i>GLRA2</i> , P23416	<i>GLRA3</i> , O75311	<i>GLRA4</i> , Q5JXX5
Selective agonists (potency order)	glycine > β -alanine > taurine	glycine > β -alanine > taurine	glycine > β -alanine > taurine	–
Selective antagonists	ginkgolide X (pIC ₅₀ 6.1), pregnenolone sulphate (pK _i 5.7), nifedipine (pIC ₅₀ 5.5), biobalide (pIC ₅₀ 4.7), tropisetron (pK _i 4.1), colchicine (pIC ₅₀ 3.5), HU-308 (weak inhibition), PMBA, strychnine	HU-210 (pIC ₅₀ 7), WIN55212-2 (pIC ₅₀ 6.7), HU-308 (pIC ₅₀ 6), ginkgolide X (pIC ₅₀ 5.6), pregnenolone sulphate (pK _i 5.3), biobalide (pIC ₅₀ 5.1), tropisetron (pK _i 4.9), colchicine (pIC ₅₀ 4.2), 5,7-dichlorotyrosenic acid (pIC ₅₀ 3.7), PMBA, strychnine	HU-210 (pIC ₅₀ 7.3), HU-308 (pIC ₅₀ 7), WIN55212-2 (pIC ₅₀ 7), (12E,20Z,18S)-8-hydroxyvibinilin (pIC ₅₀ 5.2), nifedipine (pIC ₅₀ 4.5), strychnine	–
Channel blockers	ginkgolide B (pIC ₅₀ 5.1–6.2), cyanotriphenylborate (pIC ₅₀ 5.9) [316], picrotin (pIC ₅₀ 5.3), picrotoxinin (pIC ₅₀ 5.3), picrotoxin (pIC ₅₀ 5.2)	picrotoxinin (pIC ₅₀ 6.4), picrotoxin (pIC ₅₀ 5.6), ginkgolide B (pIC ₅₀ 4.9–5.4), picrotin (pIC ₅₀ 4.9), cyanotriphenylborate (pIC ₅₀ >4.7) [316]	picrotoxinin (pIC ₅₀ 6.4), ginkgolide B (pIC ₅₀ 5.7), picrotin (pIC ₅₀ 5.2), picrotoxin (block is weaker when β subunit is co-expressed)	–
Endogenous allosteric modulators	Zn ²⁺ (Potentiation) (pEC ₅₀ 7.4), Cu ²⁺ (Inhibition) (pIC ₅₀ 4.8–5.4), Zn ²⁺ (Inhibition) (pIC ₅₀ 4.8), Extracellular H ⁺ (Inhibition)	Zn ²⁺ (Potentiation) (pEC ₅₀ 6.3), Cu ²⁺ (Inhibition) (pIC ₅₀ 4.8), Zn ²⁺ (Inhibition) (pIC ₅₀ 3.4)	Cu ²⁺ (Inhibition) (pIC ₅₀ 5), Zn ²⁺ (Inhibition) (pIC ₅₀ 3.8)	–
Selective allosteric modulators	anandamide (Potentiation) (pEC ₅₀ 7.4), HU-210 (Potentiation) (pEC ₅₀ 6.6), Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (Potentiation) (pEC ₅₀ ~5.5)	Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (Potentiation) (pEC ₅₀ ~6)	Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (Potentiation) (pEC ₅₀ ~5.3)	–
Labelled ligands	[³ H]strychnine (Antagonist)	[³ H]strychnine (Antagonist)	[³ H]strychnine (Antagonist)	–
Functional Characteristics	γ = 86 pS (main state); (+ β = 44 pS)	γ = 111 pS (main state); (+ β = 54 pS)	γ = 105 pS (main state); (+ β = 48)	–

Nomenclature	glycine receptor β subunit
HGNC, UniProt	<i>GLRB</i> , P48167
Selective antagonists	nifedipine (when co-expressed with the $\alpha 1$ subunit) (pIC ₅₀ 5.9), pregnenolone sulphate (when co-expressed with the $\alpha 2$ subunit) (pK _i 5), nifedipine (when co-expressed with the $\alpha 2$ subunit) (pIC ₅₀ 4.3), biobalide (when co-expressed with the $\alpha 1$ subunit) (pIC ₅₀ >3.5), ginkgolide X (when co-expressed with the $\alpha 2$ subunit) (pIC ₅₀ >3.5)

(continued)	
Nomenclature	glycine receptor β subunit
Channel blockers	ginkgolide B (when co-expressed with the $\alpha 2$ subunit) (pIC ₅₀ 6.1–6.9), ginkgolide B (when co-expressed with the $\alpha 1$ subunit) (pIC ₅₀ 5.6–6.7), ginkgolide B (when co-expressed with the $\alpha 3$ subunit) (pIC ₅₀ 6.3), cyanotriphenylborate (when co-expressed with the human $\alpha 1$ subunit) (pIC ₅₀ 5.6) [316] – Rat, picROTOXIN (when co-expressed with the human $\alpha 2$ subunit) (pIC ₅₀ 5.1) [316] – Rat, picROTOXIN (when co-expressed with the $\alpha 3$ subunit) (pIC ₅₀ 5.1), picROtin (when co-expressed with the $\alpha 1$ subunit) (pIC ₅₀ 4.6), picROtin (when co-expressed with the $\alpha 3$ subunit) (pIC ₅₀ 4.6), picROTOXIN (when co-expressed with the $\alpha 1$ subunit) (pIC ₅₀ 4.6), picROTOXIN (when co-expressed with the $\alpha 2$ subunit) (pIC ₅₀ 4.5), picROTOXIN (when co-expressed with the $\alpha 1$ subunit) (pIC ₅₀ 3.7)
Endogenous allosteric modulators	Zn²⁺ (inhibition) (pIC ₅₀ 4.9), Zn²⁺ (inhibition) (pIC ₅₀ 3.7)
Comments	Ligand interaction data for hetero-oligomer receptors containing the β subunit are also listed under the α subunit

Comments: Data in the table refer to homo-oligomeric assemblies of the α -subunit; significant changes introduced by co-expression of the $\beta 1$ subunit are indicated in parenthesis. Not all glycine receptor ligands are listed within the table, but some that may be useful in distinguishing between glycine receptor isoforms are indicated (see detailed view pages for each subunit: **$\alpha 1$** , **$\alpha 2$** , **$\alpha 3$** , **$\alpha 4$** , **β**). **Pregnenolone sulphate**, **tropisetron** and **colchicine**, for example, although not selective antagonists of glycine receptors, are included for this purpose. **Strychnine** is a potent and selective competitive glycine receptor antagonist with affinities in the range 5–15 nM. **RU5135** demonstrates comparable potency, but additionally blocks GABA_A receptors. There are conflicting reports concerning the ability of cannabinoids to inhibit [228], or potentiate and at high concentrations activate [3, 83, 140, 389, 394] glycine receptors. Nonetheless, cannabinoid analogues may hold promise in distinguishing between glycine receptor subtypes [394]. In addition, potentiation of glycine receptor activity by cannabinoids has been claimed to contribute to cannabis-induced analgesia relying on Ser296/307 ($\alpha 1/\alpha 3$) in M3 [389]. Several analogues of **muscimol** and **piperidine** act as agonists and antagonists of both glycine and GABA_A receptors. **Picrotoxin** acts as an allosteric inhibitor that appears to bind within the pore, and

shows strong selectivity towards homomeric receptors. While its components, **picROTOXIN** and **picROtin**, have equal potencies at $\alpha 1$ receptors, their potencies at $\alpha 2$ and $\alpha 3$ receptors differ modestly and may allow some distinction between different receptor types [395]. Binding of picrotoxin within the pore has been demonstrated in the crystal structure of the related *C. elegans* GluCl Cys-loop receptor [144]. In addition to the compounds listed in the table, numerous agents act as allosteric regulators of glycine receptors (comprehensively reviewed in [215, 224, 381, 399]). Zn²⁺ acts through distinct binding sites of high- and low-affinity to allosterically enhance channel function at low (<10 μ M) concentrations and inhibits responses at higher concentrations in a subunit selective manner [258]. The effect of Zn²⁺ is somewhat mimicked by Ni²⁺. Endogenous Zn²⁺ is essential for normal glycinergic neurotransmission mediated by $\alpha 1$ subunit-containing receptors [147]. Elevation of intracellular Ca²⁺ produces fast potentiation of glycine receptor-mediated responses. Dideoxyforskolin (4 μ M) and **tamoxifen** (0.2–5 μ M) both potentiate responses to low glycine concentrations (15 μ M), but act as inhibitors at higher glycine concentrations (100 μ M). Additional modulatory agents that enhance glycine receptor function

include inhalational, and several intravenous general anaesthetics (e.g. **minaxolone**, **propofol** and **pentobarbitone**) and certain neurosteroids. **Ethanol** and higher order n-alcohols also enhance glycine receptor function although whether this occurs by a direct allosteric action at the receptor [245], or through β subunits [396] is debated. Recent crystal structures of the bacterial homologue, GluCl, have identified transmembrane binding pockets for both anaesthetics [282] and alcohols [156]. Solvents inhaled as drugs of abuse (e.g. **toluene**, **1-1-trichloroethane**) may act at sites that overlap with those recognising alcohols and volatile anaesthetics to produce potentiation of glycine receptor function. The function of glycine receptors formed as homomeric complexes of $\alpha 1$ or $\alpha 2$ subunits, or hetero-oligomers of $\alpha 1/\beta$ or $\alpha 2/\beta$ subunits, is differentially affected by the 5-HT₃ receptor antagonist tropisetron (ICS 205-930) which may evoke potentiation (which may occur within the femtomolar range at the homomeric glycine $\alpha 1$ receptor), or inhibition, depending upon the subunit composition of the receptor and the concentrations of the modulator and glycine employed. Potentiation and inhibition by tropinees involves different binding modes [238]. Additional tropinees, including **atropine**, modulate glycine receptor activity.

Further reading on Glycine receptors

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Ionotropic glutamate receptors

Ligand-gated ion channels → Ionotropic glutamate receptors

Overview: The ionotropic glutamate receptors comprise members of the NMDA (N-methyl-D-aspartate), AMPA (α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid) and kainate receptor classes, named originally according to their preferred, synthetic, agonist [86, 226, 365]. Receptor heterogeneity within each class arises from the homo-oligomeric, or hetero-oligomeric, assembly of distinct subunits into cation-selective tetramers. Each subunit of the tetrameric complex comprises an extracellular amino terminal domain (ATD), an extracellular ligand

The classification of glutamate receptor subunits has been re-addressed by NC-IUPHAR [71]. The scheme developed recommends a nomenclature for ionotropic glutamate receptor subunits that is adopted here.

AMPA and Kainate receptors

AMPA receptors assemble as homomers, or heteromers, that may be drawn from GluA1, GluA2, GluA3 and GluA4 and GluD1, GluD2, GluK1, GluK2, GluK3, GluK4 and GluK5 subunits. Transmembrane AMPA receptor regulatory proteins (TARPs) of class I (i.e. γ 2, γ 3, γ 4 and γ 8) act with variable stoichiometry, as auxiliary subunits to AMPA receptors and influence their trafficking, single channel conductance gating and pharmacology (reviewed in [108, 165, 260, 362]). Functional kainate receptors can be expressed as homomers of GluK1, GluK2 or GluK3 subunits. GluK1-3 subunits are also capable of assembling into heterotetramers (e.g. GluK1/K2: [218, 300, 303]). Two additional kainate receptor subunits, GluK4 and GluK5, when expressed individually, form high affinity binding sites for *kainate*, but lack function, but can form heteromers when expressed with GluK1-3

binding domain (LBD), three transmembrane domains composed of three membrane spans (M1, M3 and M4), a channel lining re-entrant p-loop' (M2) located between M1 and M3 and an intracellular carboxy-terminal domain (CTD) [184, 211, 246, 271, 365]. The X-ray structure of a homomeric ionotropic glutamate receptor (GluA2 – see below) has recently been solved at 3.6 Å resolution [340] and although providing the most complete structural information current available may not be representative of the subunit arrangement of, for example, the heteromeric NMDA re-

subunits (e.g. GluK2/K5; reviewed in [171, 300, 303]). Kainate receptors may also exhibit 'metabotropic' functions [218, 312]. As found for AMPA receptors, kainate receptors are modulated by auxiliary subunits (Neto proteins, [219, 300]). An important function difference between AMPA and kainate receptors is that the latter require extracellular Na⁺ and Cl⁻ for their activation [40, 306].

RNA encoding the GluA2 subunit undergoes extensive RNA editing in which the codon encoding a p-loop glutamine residue (Q) is converted to one encoding arginine (R). This Q/R site strongly influences the biophysical properties of the receptor. Recombinant AMPA receptors lacking RNA edited GluA2 subunits are: (1) permeable to Ca²⁺, (2) blocked by intracellular polyamines at depolarized potentials causing inward rectification (the latter being reduced by TARPs); (3) blocked by extracellular argiotoxin and Joro spider toxins and (4) demonstrate higher channel conductances

ceptors [187]. It is beyond the scope of this supplement to discuss the pharmacology of individual ionotropic glutamate receptor isoforms in detail; such information can be gleaned from [62, 74, 86, 106, 171, 177, 195, 288, 289, 290, 365, 388]. Agents that discriminate between subunit isoforms are, where appropriate, noted in the tables and additional compounds that distinguish between receptor isoforms are indicated in the text below.

than receptors containing the edited form of GluA2 [163, 326]. GluK1 and GluK2, but not other kainate receptor subunits, are similarly edited and broadly similar functional characteristics apply to kainate receptors lacking either an RNA edited GluK1, or GluK2, subunit [218, 300].

Native AMPA and kainate receptors displaying differential channel conductances, Ca²⁺ permeabilities and sensitivity to block by intracellular polyamines have been identified [73, 163, 224]. GluA1-4 can exist as two variants generated by alternative splicing (termed 'flip' and 'flop') that differ in their desensitization kinetics and their desensitization in the presence of cyclothiazide which stabilises the non-desensitized state. TARPs also stabilise the non-desensitized conformation of AMPA receptors and facilitate the action of *cyclothiazide* [260]. Splice variants of GluK1-3 also exist which affects their trafficking [218, 300].

Nomenclature	GluA1	GluA2	GluA3	GluA4
HQNC, UniProt	<i>GRIA1</i> , P42261	<i>GRIA2</i> , P42262	<i>GRIA3</i> , P42263	<i>GRIA4</i> , P48058
Agonists	(S)-5-fluorowillardiine, AMPA	(S)-5-fluorowillardiine, AMPA	(S)-5-fluorowillardiine, AMPA	(S)-5-fluorowillardiine, AMPA
Selective antagonists	ATPO, CYKIS3655, CYKIS3784 (active isomer, non-competitive), NBQX, tezampanel	ATPO, CYKIS3655, CYKIS3784 (active isomer, non-competitive), NBQX, tezampanel	ATPO, CYKIS3655, CYKIS3784 (active isomer, non-competitive), NBQX, tezampanel	ATPO, CYKIS3655, CYKIS3784 (active isomer, non-competitive), NBQX, tezampanel
Channel blockers	extracellular argiotoxin, extracellular joro toxin (selective for channels lacking GluA2)	extracellular argiotoxin	extracellular argiotoxin, extracellular joro toxin (selective for channels lacking GluA2)	extracellular argiotoxin, extracellular joro toxin (selective for channels lacking GluA2)

(continued)			
Nomenclature	Glut1	Glut2	Glut3
Allosteric modulators	LY392098 (Positive) (pEC ₅₀ 5.8) [261], LY404187 (Positive) (pEC ₅₀ 5.2) [261], cyclothiazide (Positive) (pEC ₅₀ 4.7) [261], CX516 (Positive), CX546 (Positive), IDRA-21 (Positive), LY503430 (Positive), S18986 (Positive), aniracetam (Positive), piracetam (Positive)	LY404187 (Positive) (pEC ₅₀ 6.8) [261], LY392098 (Positive) (pEC ₅₀ 6.7) [261], cyclothiazide (Positive) (pEC ₅₀ 5.7) [261], CX516 (Positive), CX546 (Positive), IDRA-21 (Positive), LY503430 (Positive), S18986 (Positive), aniracetam (Positive), piracetam (Positive)	LY392098 (Positive) (pEC ₅₀ 6.7) [261], LY404187 (Positive) (pEC ₅₀ 5.4) [261], cyclothiazide (Positive) (pEC ₅₀ 5.4) [261], CX516 (Positive), CX546 (Positive), IDRA-21 (Positive), LY503430 (Positive), S18986 (Positive), aniracetam (Positive), piracetam (Positive)
Labelled ligands	[³ H]AMPA (Agonist), [³ H]CNQX (Antagonist)	[³ H]AMPA (Agonist), [³ H]CNQX (Antagonist)	[³ H]AMPA, [³ H]CNQX
Comments	Also blocked by intracellular polyamines.	Also blocked by intracellular polyamines.	Also blocked by intracellular polyamines

Nomenclature	Glut1	Glut2
HGNC, UniProt	GRID1, Q9ULK0	GRID2, O43424

Nomenclature	Glut1	Glut2	Glut3	Glut4	Glut5
HGNC, UniProt	GRIK1, P39086	GRIK2, Q13002	GRIK3, Q13003	GRIK4, Q16099	GRIK5, Q16478
Endogenous agonists			–	–	–
Agonists	dyslherbaine [320] – Rat, SYM2081 [296], kainate [336], (S)-4-AHCP, (S)-5-iodowillardiine, 8-deoxy-neodyslherbaine, ATPA, domoic acid	dyslherbaine [320] – Rat, domoic acid [50], SYM2081 [413] – Rat, kainate [50, 336]	SYM2081 [318] – Rat, kainate (low potency) [318] – Rat, dyslherbaine	SYM2081, domoic acid, dyslherbaine, kainate	SYM2081, domoic acid, dyslherbaine, kainate
Selective agonists	LY339434 [342]	–	–	–	–
Selective antagonists	2,4-epi-neodyslherbaine, ACET, LY382884, LY466195, MSVIII-19, NS3763 (non-competitive), UBP302, UBP310	2,4-epi-neo dyslherbaine	–	–	–
Allosteric modulators	concanavalin A (Positive)	concanavalin A (Positive)	–	–	–

(continued)				
Nomenclature	Gluk1	Gluk2	Gluk3	Gluk4
Labelled ligands	[³ H]UBP310 (Antagonist) (pK _d 7.7) [13], [³ H]SYM2081 (Agonist), [³ H]kainate (Agonist)	[³ H]kainate (Agonist) [407] – Rat, [³ H]SYM2081 (Agonist)	[³ H]UBP310 (Antagonist) (pK _d 6.3) [13], [³ H]SYM2081 (Agonist), [³ H]kainate (Agonist)	[³ H]SYM2081 (Agonist), (Agonist)
Comments	–	Intracellular polyamines are subtype selective channel blockers (Gluk3 ≫ Gluk2)	domoic acid and concanavalin A are inactive at the Gluk3 subunit. Intracellular polyamines are subtype selective channel blockers (Gluk3 ≫ Gluk2)	–

NMDA receptors

NMDA receptors assemble as obligate heteromers that may be drawn from GluN1, GluN2, GluN3 and GluN4 subunits. Alternative splicing can generate eight isoforms of GluN1 with differing pharmacological properties. Various splice variants of GluN2B, 2C, 2D and GluN3A have also been reported. Activation of NMDA receptors containing GluN1 and GluN2 subunits requires

the binding of two agonists, glutamate to the S1 and S2 regions of the GluN2 subunit and glycine to S1 and S2 regions of the GluN1 subunit [63, 105]. The minimal requirement for efficient functional expression of NMDA receptors *in vitro* is a di-heteromeric assembly of GluN1 and at least one GluN2 subunit variant, as a dimer of heterodimers arranged in the extracellular domain [119, 187, 246]. However, more complex tri-heteromeric assem-

blies, incorporating multiple subtypes of GluN2 subunit, or GluN3 subunits, can be generated *in vitro* and occur *in vivo*. The NMDA receptor channel commonly has a high relative permeability to Ca²⁺ and is blocked, in a voltage-dependent manner, by Mg²⁺ such that at resting potentials the response is substantially inhibited.

Nomenclature	GluN1	GluN2A	GluN2B	GluN2C	GluN2D
HCNC, Uniprot	GRIN1, Q05586	GRIN2A, Q12879	GRIN2B, Q13224	GRIN2C, Q14957	GRIN2D, O15399
Endogenous agonists	D-aspartic acid [glutamate site], D-serine [glycine site], L-aspartic acid [glutamate site], glycine [glycine site]	D-aspartic acid [glutamate site] (GluN2D > GluN2C = GluN2B > GluN2A), D-serine [glycine site] (GluN2D > GluN2C > GluN2B > GluN2A), L-aspartic acid [glutamate site] (GluN2D = GluN2B > GluN2C = GluN2A), glycine [glycine site] (GluN2D > GluN2C > GluN2B > GluN2A)	D-aspartic acid [glutamate site] (GluN2D > GluN2C = GluN2B > GluN2A), D-serine [glycine site] (GluN2D > GluN2C > GluN2B > GluN2A), L-aspartic acid [glutamate site] (GluN2D = GluN2B > GluN2C = GluN2A), glycine [glycine site] (GluN2D > GluN2C > GluN2B > GluN2A)	D-aspartic acid [glutamate site] (GluN2D > GluN2C = GluN2B > GluN2A), D-serine [glycine site] (GluN2D > GluN2C > GluN2B > GluN2A), L-aspartic acid [glutamate site] (GluN2D = GluN2B > GluN2C = GluN2A), glycine [glycine site] (GluN2D > GluN2C > GluN2B > GluN2A)	D-aspartic acid [glutamate site] (GluN2D > GluN2C = GluN2B > GluN2A), D-serine [glycine site] (GluN2D > GluN2C > GluN2B > GluN2A), L-aspartic acid [glutamate site] (GluN2D = GluN2B > GluN2C = GluN2A), glycine [glycine site] (GluN2D > GluN2C > GluN2B > GluN2A)
Agonists	(+)-HA966 [glycine site] (Partial agonist), (R5)-(tetrazol-5-yl)glycine [glutamate site], NMDA [glutamate site], homoquinolinic acid [glutamate site] (Partial agonist)	(+)-HA966 [glycine site] (Partial agonist), (R5)-(tetrazol-5-yl)glycine [glutamate site] (GluN2D > GluN2C = GluN2B > GluN2A), NMDA [glutamate site] (GluN2D > GluN2C > GluN2B > GluN2A), homoquinolinic acid [glutamate site] (GluN2B ≧ GluN2A ≧ GluN2D > GluN2C; partial agonist at GluN2A and GluN2C)	(+)-HA966 [glycine site] (Partial agonist), (R5)-(tetrazol-5-yl)glycine [glutamate site] (GluN2D > GluN2C = GluN2B > GluN2A), NMDA [glutamate site] (GluN2D > GluN2C > GluN2B > GluN2A), homoquinolinic acid [glutamate site] (GluN2B ≧ GluN2A ≧ GluN2D > GluN2C; partial agonist at GluN2A and GluN2C)	(R5)-(tetrazol-5-yl)glycine [glutamate site] (GluN2D > GluN2C = GluN2B > GluN2A), NMDA [glutamate site] (GluN2D > GluN2C > GluN2B > GluN2A), homoquinolinic acid [glutamate site] (GluN2B ≧ GluN2A ≧ GluN2D > GluN2C; partial agonist at GluN2C; partial agonist at GluN2A and GluN2C)	(R5)-(tetrazol-5-yl)glycine [glutamate site] (GluN2D > GluN2C = GluN2B > GluN2A), NMDA [glutamate site] (GluN2D > GluN2C > GluN2B > GluN2A), homoquinolinic acid [glutamate site] (GluN2B ≧ GluN2A ≧ GluN2D > GluN2C; partial agonist at GluN2C; partial agonist at GluN2A and GluN2C)

(continued)			
Nomenclature	Glun1	Glun2A	Glun2B
Selective antagonists	L701324 [glycine site] (p <i>K</i> ₅₀ 8.7) [210] – Rat, GV196771A [glycine site] (p <i>K</i> _i 8.1–8.4) [67] – Rat, L689560 [glycine site] (p <i>K</i> ₅₀ 8.1) [217] – Rat, 5,7-dichlorokynurenic acid [glycine site]	5,7-dichlorokynurenic acid [glycine site], CGP37849 [glutamate site], GV196771A [glycine site], L689560 [glycine site], L701324 [glycine site], LY233053 [glutamate site], NVP-AAW077 [glutamate site] (Glun2A > Glun2B (human), but weakly selective for rat Glun2A versus Glun2B) [14, 110, 116, 273], UBP141 [glutamate site] (Glun2D ≥ Glun2C > Glun2A ≥ Glun2B) [266], conantokin-G [glutamate site] (Glun2B > Glun2D = Glun2C = Glun2A), d-AP5 [glutamate site], d-CCPene [glutamate site] (Glun2A = Glun2B > Glun2C = Glun2D), selfotel [glutamate site]	5,7-dichlorokynurenic acid [glycine site], CGP37849 [glutamate site], GV196771A [glycine site], L689560 [glycine site], L701324 [glycine site], LY233053 [glutamate site], UBP141 [glutamate site] (Glun2C > Glun2A ≥ Glun2B) [266], conantokin-G [glutamate site] (Glun2B > Glun2D = Glun2C = Glun2A), d-AP5 [glutamate site], d-CCPene [glutamate site] (Glun2A = Glun2B > Glun2C = Glun2D), selfotel [glutamate site]
Channel blockers	–	Mg²⁺ (Glun2A = Glun2B > Glun2C = Glun2D), N¹-dansyl-spermine (Glun2A = Glun2B ≫ Glun2C = Glun2D), amantidine (Glun2C = Glun2D ≥ Glun2B ≥ Glun2A), dizocipine , ketamine , phenycyclidine	phenycyclidine (p <i>K</i> ₅₀ 7.1) [96], ketamine (p <i>K</i> ₅₀ 6.2) [96], amantidine (Glun2C = Glun2D ≥ Glun2B ≥ Glun2A) (p <i>K</i> ₅₀ 4.7) [96], Mg²⁺ (Glun2A = Glun2B > Glun2C = Glun2D), N¹-dansyl-spermine (Glun2A = Glun2B ≫ Glun2C = Glun2D), dizocipine
Labelled ligands	[³H]MDL105519 [glycine site] (Antagonist) (p <i>K</i> _d ~8.5) [59] – Rat, [³H]CGP39653 [glutamate site] (Selective Antagonist), [³H]CGP61594 [glycine site] (Antagonist), [³H]CCS19755 [glutamate site] (Antagonist), [³H]GCP [glutamate site] (Antagonist), [³H]L689560 [glycine site] (Antagonist), [³H]dizocipine [cation channel] (Antagonist), [³H]glycine [glycine site] (Agonist)	[³H]CGP39653 [glutamate site] (Antagonist), [³H]CGP61594 [glycine site] (Antagonist), [³H]CCS19755 [glutamate site] (Antagonist), [³H]GCP [glutamate site] (Antagonist), [³H]L689560 [glycine site] (Antagonist), [³H]MDL105519 [glycine site] (Antagonist), [³H]dizocipine [cation channel] (Channel blocker), [³H]glycine [glycine site] (Agonist)	[³H]CGP39653 [glutamate site] (Antagonist), [³H]CGP61594 [glycine site] (Antagonist), [³H]CCS19755 [glutamate site] (Antagonist), [³H]GCP [glutamate site] (Antagonist), [³H]L689560 [glycine site] (Antagonist), [³H]MDL105519 [glycine site] (Antagonist), [³H]dizocipine [cation channel] (Channel blocker), [³H]glycine [glycine site] (Agonist)

Nomenclature	Glun3A	Glun3B
HGNC, UniProt	GRIN3A , Q8TCUS	GRIN3B , O60391
Comments	See the main comments section below for information on the pharmacology of Glun3A and Glun3B subunits	

Comments: NMDA receptors

Potency orders unreferenced in the table are from [62, 96, 106, 212, 290, 365]. In addition to the glutamate and *glycine* binding sites documented in the table, physiologically important inhibitory modulatory sites exist for Mg^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , and protons [74, 86, 365]. Voltage-independent inhibition by Zn^{2+} binding with high affinity within the ATD is highly subunit selective (GluN2A \gg GluN2B $>$ GluN2C \geq GluN2D; [290, 365]). The receptor is also allosterically modulated, in both positive and negative directions, by endogenous neuroactive steroids in a subunit dependent manner [153, 239]. Tonic proton blockade of NMDA receptor function is alleviated by polyamines and the inclusion of exon 5 within GluN1 subunit splice variants, whereas the non-competitive antagonists *Itenprodil* and *taxoprodil* increase the fraction of receptors blocked by protons at ambient concentration. Inclusion of exon 5 also abolishes potentiation by polyamines and inhibition by Zn^{2+} that occurs through binding in the ATD [364]. *Itenprodil*, *taxoprodil*, *haloperidol*, *felbamate* and *Ro 8-4304* discriminate between recombinant NMDA receptors assembled from GluN1 and either GluN2A, or GluN2B, subunits by acting as selective, non-competitive, antagonists of heterooligomers incorporating GluN2B through a binding site at the ATD GluN1/GluN2B subunit interface [187]. *LY235556* is a competitive antagonist that also displays selectivity for GluN2B over GluN2A subunit-containing receptors. Similarly, *CGP61594* is a photoaffinity label that interacts selectively with receptors incorporating GluN2B versus GluN2A, GluN2D and, to a lesser extent, GluN2C subunits. TCN 201 and TCN 213 have recently been shown to block

GluN2A NMDA receptors selectively by a mechanism that involves allosteric inhibition of glycine binding to the GluN1 site [29, 101, 136, 248]. In addition to influencing the pharmacological profile of the NMDA receptor, the identity of the GluN2 subunit co-assembled with GluN1 is an important determinant of biophysical properties that include sensitivity to block by Mg^{2+} , single-channel conductance and maximal open probability and channel deactivation time [74, 105, 123]. Incorporation of the GluN3A subunit into tri-heteromers containing GluN1 and GluN2 subunits is associated with decreased single-channel conductance, reduced permeability to Ca^{2+} and decreased susceptibility to block by Mg^{2+} [52, 142]. Reduced permeability to Ca^{2+} has also been observed following the inclusion of GluN3B in tri-heteromers. The expression of GluN3A, or GluN3B, with GluN1 alone forms, in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes, a cation channel with unique properties that include activation by *glycine* (but not *NMDA*), lack of permeation by Ca^{2+} and resistance to blockade by Mg^{2+} and NMDA receptor antagonists [56]. The function of heteromers composed of GluN1 and GluN3A is enhanced by Zn^{2+} , or glycine site antagonists, binding to the GluN1 subunit [236]. Zn^{2+} also directly activates such complexes. The co-expression of GluN1, GluN3A and GluN3B appears to be required to form glycine-activated receptors in mammalian cell hosts [339].

AMPA and Kainate receptors

All AMPA receptors are additionally activated by *kainate* (and *domoic acid*) with relatively low potency, (EC_{50} 100 μ M). Inclusion of TARPs within the receptor complex increases the potency

and maximal effect of *kainate* [165, 260]. AMPA is weak partial agonist at GluK1 and at heteromeric assemblies of GluK1/GluK2, GluK1/GluK5 and GluK2/GluK5 [171]. Quinoxalinediones such as *CNOX* and *NBQX* show limited selectivity between AMPA and kainate receptors. *Tezamine* also has kainate (GluK1) receptor activity as has *GYK153655* (GluK3 and GluK2/GluK3) [171]. *ATPO* is a potent competitive antagonist of AMPA receptors, has a weaker antagonist action at kainate receptors comprising GluK1 subunits, but is devoid of activity at kainate receptors formed from GluK2 or GluK2/GluK5 subunits. The pharmacological activity of *ATPO* resides with the (S)-enantiomer. *ACET* and *UBR310* may block GluK3, in addition to GluK1 [13, 299]. (2S,4R)-4-methylglutamate (*SYM2081*) is equipotent in activating (and desensitising) GluK1 and GluK2 receptor isoforms and, via the induction of desensitisation at low concentrations, has been used as a functional antagonist of kainate receptors. Both (2S,4R)-4-methylglutamate and *LY339434* have agonist activity at NMDA receptors. (2S,4R)-4-methylglutamate is also an inhibitor of the glutamate transporters EAAT1 and EAAT2.

Delta subunits

GluD1 and GluD2 comprise, on the basis of sequence homology, an 'orphan' class of ionotropic glutamate receptor subunit. They do not form a functional receptor when expressed solely, or in combination with other ionotropic glutamate receptor subunits, in transfected cells [403]. However, GluD2 subunits bind *D-serine* and *glycine* and GluD2 subunits carrying the mutation A654T form a spontaneously open channel that is closed by *D-serine* [272].

Further reading on Ionotropic glutamate receptors

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- Zhou, HX *et al.* (2017) Advancing NMDA Receptor Physiology by Integrating Multiple Approaches. *Trends Neurosci* **40**: 129-137 [PMID:28187950]
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IP₃ receptor

Ligand-gated ion channels → IP₃ receptor

Overview: The inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptors (IP₃R) are ligand-gated Ca²⁺-release channels on intracellular Ca²⁺ store sites (such as the endoplasmic reticulum). They are responsible for the mobilization of intracellular Ca²⁺ stores and play an important role in intracellular Ca²⁺ signalling in a wide variety of cell types. Three different gene products (types I–III) have been isolated, which assemble as large tetrameric structures. IP₃Rs are closely associated with certain proteins: calmodulin (*CALM1 CALM2 CALM3*, P62158) and FKBP (and calcineurin via FKBP). They are phosphorylated by PKA, PKC, PKG and CaMKII.

Nomenclature	IP ₃ R1	IP ₃ R2	IP ₃ R3
HGNC, UniProt	ITPR1 , Q14643	ITPR2 , Q14571	ITPR3 , Q14573
Endogenous activators	cytosolic ATP (< mM range), cytosolic Ca ²⁺ Concentration range: 17.5×10 ^{−4} M, IP ₃ (endogenous; nM - μM range)	cytosolic Ca ²⁺ (nM range), IP ₃ (endogenous; nM - μM range)	cytosolic Ca ²⁺ (nM range), IP ₃ (endogenous; nM - μM range)
Activators	adenophostin A (pharmacological; nM range), inositol 2,4,5-trisphosphate (pharmacological; also activated by other InsP ₃ analogues)	adenophostin A (pharmacological; nM range), inositol 2,4,5-trisphosphate (pharmacological; also activated by other InsP ₃ analogues)	–
Antagonists	PIP ₂ (μM range), caffeine (mM range), decavanadate (μM range), xestospongin C (μM range)	decavanadate (μM range)	decavanadate (μM range)
Functional Characteristics	Ca ²⁺ : (P _{Ba} /P _K [−] 6) single-channel conductance ~70 pS (50 mM Ca ²⁺)	Ca ²⁺ : single-channel conductance ~70 pS (50 mM Ca ²⁺) ~390 pS (220 mM Cs ⁺)	Ca ²⁺ : single-channel conductance ~88 pS (55 mM Ba ²⁺)
Comments	IP ₃ R1 is also antagonised by calmodulin at high cytosolic Ca ²⁺ concentrations	–	–

Comments: The absence of a modulator of a particular isoform of receptor indicates that the action of that modulator has not been determined, not that it is without effect.

Further reading on IP₃ receptor

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Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors

Ligand-gated ion channels → Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors

Overview: Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors are members of the Cys-loop family of transmitter-gated ion channels that includes the GABA_A, strychnine-sensitive glycine and 5-HT₃ receptors [6, 257, 334, 350, 387]. All nicotinic receptors are pentamers in which each of the five subunits contains four α -helical transmembrane domains. Genes encoding a total of 17 subunits ($\alpha 1$ –10, $\beta 1$ –4, γ , δ and ϵ) have been identified [185]. All subunits with the exception of $\alpha 8$ (present in avian species) have been identified in mammals. All α subunits possess two tandem cysteine residues near to the site involved in acetylcholine binding, and subunits not named α lack these residues [257]. The orthosteric ligand binding site is formed by residues within at least three peptide domains on the α subunit (principal component), and three on the adjacent subunit (complementary component). nAChRs contain several allosteric modulatory sites. One such site, for positive allosteric modulators (PAMs) and allosteric agonists, has been proposed to reside within an intrasubunit cavity between the four transmembrane domains [124, 401]; see also [144]. The high resolution crystal structure of the molluscan acetylcholine binding protein, a structural homologue of the extracellular binding domain of a nicotinic receptor pentamer, in complex with several nicotinic receptor ligands (e.g. [53]) and the crystal structure of the extracellular domain of the $\alpha 1$ subunit bound to α -bungarotoxin at 1.94 Å resolution [82], has revealed the orthosteric binding site in detail (reviewed in [55, 185, 315, 334]). Nicotinic receptors at the somatic neuromuscular junction of adult animals have the stoichiometry ($\alpha 1$)₂ $\beta 1$ $\delta \epsilon$, whereas an extrafunctional ($\alpha 1$)₂ $\beta 1$ $\gamma \delta$ receptor predominates in embryonic and denervated skeletal muscle and other pathological states. Other nicotinic receptors are assembled as combinations of α (2–6) and β (2–4) subunits. For $\alpha 2$, $\alpha 3$, $\alpha 4$ and $\beta 2$ and $\beta 4$ subunits, pairwise combinations of α and β (e.g. $\alpha 3\beta 4$ and $\alpha 4\beta 2$) are sufficient to form a functional receptor *in vitro*, but far more complex isoforms may exist *in vivo* (reviewed in [127, 128, 257]). There is strong evidence that the pairwise assembly of some α and β subunits can occur with variable stoichiometry [e.g. ($\alpha 4$)₂($\beta 2$)₂ or ($\alpha 4$)₃($\beta 2$)₂] which influences the biophysical and pharmacological properties of the receptor [257]. $\alpha 5$ and $\beta 3$ subunits lack function when expressed alone, or pairwise, but participate in the formation of functional hetero-oligomeric receptors when expressed as a third subunit with another α and β pair [e.g. $\alpha 4\alpha 5\alpha 6\beta 2$, $\alpha 4\alpha 6\beta 2\beta 3$, $\alpha 5\alpha 6\beta 2$, see [257] for further examples]. The $\alpha 6$ subunit can form a functional receptor when co-expressed with $\beta 4$ *in vitro*, but more efficient expression ensues from incorporation of a third partner, such as $\beta 3$ [391]. The $\alpha 7$, $\alpha 8$, and $\alpha 9$ subunits form functional homo-oligomers, but can also combine with a second subunit to constitute a hetero-oligomeric assembly (e.g. $\alpha 7\beta 2$ and $\alpha 9\alpha 10$).

For functional expression of the $\alpha 10$ subunit, co-assembly with $\alpha 9$ is necessary. The latter, along with the $\alpha 10$ subunit, appears to be largely confined to cochlear and vestibular hair cells. Comprehensive listings of nicotinic receptor subunit combinations identified from recombinant expression systems, or *in vivo*, are given in [257]. In addition, numerous proteins interact with nicotinic ACh receptors modifying their assembly, trafficking to and from the cell surface, and activation by ACh (reviewed by [9, 183, 256]). The nicotinic receptor Subcommittee of NC-IUPHAR has recommended a nomenclature and classification scheme for nicotinic acetylcholine (nACh) receptors based on the subunit composition of known, naturally- and/or heterologously-expressed nACh receptor subtypes [230]. Headings for this table reflect abbreviations designating nACh receptor subtypes based on the predominant α subunit contained in that receptor subtype. An asterisk following the indicated α subunit denotes that other subunits are known to, or may, assemble with the indicated α subunit to form the designated nACh receptor subtype(s). Where subunit stoichiometries within a specific nACh receptor subtype are known, numbers of a particular subunit larger than 1 are indicated by a subscript following the subunit (enclosed in parentheses – see also [71]).

Nomenclature	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\alpha 1$ subunit	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\alpha 2$ subunit	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\alpha 3$ subunit	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\alpha 4$ subunit
HGNC, UniProt	<i>CHRNA1</i> , P02708	<i>CHRNA2</i> , Q15822	<i>CHRNA3</i> , P32297	<i>CHRNA4</i> , P43681
Commonly used antagonists	($\alpha 1$) ₂ $\beta 1$ $\gamma \delta$ and ($\alpha 1$) ₂ $\beta 1$ $\delta \epsilon$: α -bungarotoxin > pancuronium > vecuronium > rocuronium > tubocurarine (IC ₅₀ = 43–82 nM)	$\alpha 2\beta 2$: DH β E (K_B = 0.9 μ M), tubocurarine (K_B = 1.4 μ M); $\alpha 2\beta 4$: DH β E (K_B = 3.6 μ M), tubocurarine (K_B = 4.2 μ M)	$\alpha 3\beta 2$: DH β E (K_B = 1.6 μ M, IC ₅₀ = 2.0 μ M), tubocurarine (K_B = 2.4 μ M); $\alpha 3\beta 4$: DH β E (K_B = 19 μ M, IC ₅₀ = 26 μ M), tubocurarine (K_B = 2.2 μ M)	$\alpha 4\beta 2$: DH β E (K_B = 0.1 μ M, IC ₅₀ = 0.08–0.9 μ M), tubocurarine (K_B = 3.2 μ M, IC ₅₀ = 34 μ M); $\alpha 4\beta 4$: DH β E (K_B = 0.01 μ M, IC ₅₀ = 0.19–1.2 μ M), tubocurarine (K_B = 0.2 μ M, IC ₅₀ = 50 μ M)
Selective agonists	succinylcholine (selective for ($\alpha 1$) ₂ $\beta 1$ $\gamma \delta$)	–	–	varenicline [70], rivanicline [91], TC-2559 ($\alpha 4\beta 2$) [65]
Selective antagonists	α -bungarotoxin, α -conotoxin G1, α -conotoxin M1, pancuronium, waglerin-1 (selective for ($\alpha 1$) ₂ $\beta 1$ $\delta \epsilon$)	–	α -conotoxin A1B ($\alpha 3\beta 4$), α -conotoxin MII ($\alpha 3\beta 2$), α -conotoxin Pn1A ($\alpha 3\beta 2$), α -conotoxin Tx1A ($\alpha 3\beta 2$), α -conotoxin-G1C ($\alpha 3\beta 2$)	–

(continued)			
Nomenclature	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\alpha 1$ subunit	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\alpha 2$ subunit	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\alpha 3$ subunit
Channel blockers	gallamine (($\alpha 1$) $2\beta 1\gamma\delta$ and ($\alpha 1$) $2\beta 1\delta\epsilon$) (pIC ₅₀ ~6), mecamylamine (($\alpha 1$) $2\beta 1\delta\epsilon$) (pIC ₅₀ ~5.8)	hexamethonium, mecamylamine	mecamylamine ($\alpha 3\beta 4$) (pIC ₅₀ 6.4), mecamylamine ($\alpha 3\beta 2$) (pIC ₅₀ 5.1), A-867744 ($\alpha 3\beta 4$) [240], NS1738 ($\alpha 3\beta 4$) [361], hexamethonium ($\alpha 3\beta 4$), hexamethonium ($\alpha 3\beta 2$)
Allosteric modulators	–	LV2087101 (Positive) [42]	–
Selective allosteric modulators	–	–	–
Labelled ligands	[¹²⁵ I] α -bungarotoxin (Selective Antagonist), [³ H] α -bungarotoxin (Selective Antagonist)	[¹²⁵ I]epibatidine (Agonist), [³ H]epibatidine (Agonist), [³ H]cytisine (Agonist)	[¹²⁵ I]epibatidine (Agonist), [³ H]epibatidine (Agonist), [³ H]cytisine (Agonist)
Functional Characteristics	($\alpha 1$) $2\beta 1\gamma\delta$: P _{Ca} /P _{Na} = 0.16 - 0.2, P _i = 2.1 - 2.9%; ($\alpha 1$) $2\beta 1\delta\epsilon$: P _{Ca} /P _{Na} = 0.65 - 1.38, P _i = 4.1 - 7.2%	$\alpha 2\beta 2$: P _{Ca} /P _{Na} ~ 1.5	$\alpha 3\beta 2$: P _{Ca} /P _{Na} = 1.5; $\alpha 3\beta 4$: P _{Ca} /P _{Na} = 0.78 - 1.1, P _i = 2.7 - 4.6%
			$\alpha 4\beta 2$: P _{Ca} /P _{Na} = 1.65, P _i = 2.6 - 2.9%; $\alpha 4\beta 4$: P _i = 1.5 - 3.0 %

Nomenclature	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\alpha 5$ subunit	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\alpha 6$ subunit	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\alpha 7$ subunit
HGNC, UniProt	CHRNA5, P30532	CHRNA6, Q15825	CHRNA7, P36544
Commonly used antagonists	–	$\alpha 6/\alpha 3\beta 2\beta 3$ chimera: DH β E (IC ₅₀ = 1.1 μ M)	($\alpha 7$) 5 : DH β E (IC ₅₀ = 8 - 20 μ M); ($\alpha 7$) 5 : tubocurarine (IC ₅₀ = 3.1 μ M)
Selective agonists	–	–	enenciline (Partial agonist) [247, 280], AQW051 ([¹²⁵ I] α -bungarotoxin binding assay) [167], 4BP-TQS (allosteric) [124], A-582941 (($\alpha 7$) 5) [33], PHA-543613 (($\alpha 7$) 5) [385], PHA-709829 (($\alpha 7$) 5) [2], PNU-282987 (($\alpha 7$) 5) [36], bradanicline (($\alpha 7$) 5) [139]
Selective antagonists	α -conotoxin MII, α -conotoxin PnIA, α -conotoxin TxIA, α -conotoxin-GIC	α -conotoxin MII ($\alpha 6\beta 2$), α -conotoxin MII [H9A, L15A] ($\alpha 6\beta 2\beta 3$), α -conotoxin PIA ($\alpha 6/\alpha 3\beta 2\beta 3$ chimera)	α -bungarotoxin (($\alpha 7$) 5), α -conotoxin AIB (($\alpha 7$) 5), α -conotoxin ImI (($\alpha 7$) 5), methyllycacetintine (($\alpha 7$) 5)
Channel blockers	–	mecamylamine ($\alpha 6/\alpha 3\beta 2\beta 3$ chimera) (pIC ₅₀ 5), hexamethonium ($\alpha 6/\alpha 3\beta 2\beta 3$ chimera) (pIC ₅₀ 4)	mecamylamine (($\alpha 7$) 5) (pIC ₅₀ 4.8)
Allosteric modulators	–	–	A-867744 (Positive) [240], LV2087101 (Positive) [42], NS1738 (Positive) [361]

(continued)			
Nomenclature	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\alpha 5$ subunit	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\alpha 6$ subunit	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\alpha 7$ subunit
Selective allosteric modulators	–	–	JNJ1930942 (Positive) [87], PNU-120596 (Positive) [161]
Labelled ligands	–	[³ H]epibatidine (Agonist) – Chicken, [¹²⁵ I] α -conotoxin MII (Antagonist)	[³ H]epibatidine (Agonist), [³ H]A-585539 (Agonist) [7], [³ H]AZ11637326 (Agonist) [126], [¹²⁵ I] α -bungarotoxin (Selective Antagonist) (pK _D 8.3–9.1), [³ H] α -bungarotoxin (Selective Antagonist) (pK _D 8.3–9.1), [³ H]methyllycaconitine (Antagonist) (pK _D 8.7) – Rat
Functional Characteristics	–	–	P _{Ca} /P _{Na} = 6.6–20, P _I = 8.8 - 11.4%

Nomenclature	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\alpha 8$ subunit (avian)	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\alpha 9$ subunit	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\alpha 10$ subunit
HGNC, UniProt	–	CHRNA9, Q9UGM1	CHRNA10, Q9GZZ6
Commonly used antagonists	($\alpha 8$)5: α -bungarotoxin > atropine \geq tubocurarine \geq strychnine	($\alpha 9$)5: α -bungarotoxin > methyllycaconitine > strychnine > tropisetron > tubocurarine; $\alpha 9\alpha 10$: α -bungarotoxin > tropisetron = strychnine > tubocurarine	$\alpha 9\alpha 10$: α -bungarotoxin > tropisetron = strychnine > tubocurarine
Selective antagonists	–	α -bungarotoxin (($\alpha 9$)5), α -bungarotoxin ($\alpha 9\alpha 10$), α -conotoxin RgIA ($\alpha 9\alpha 10$), muscarine (($\alpha 9$)5), muscarine ($\alpha 9\alpha 10$), nicotine (($\alpha 9$)5), nicotine ($\alpha 9\alpha 10$), strychnine (($\alpha 9$)5), strychnine ($\alpha 9\alpha 10$)	α -bungarotoxin ($\alpha 9\alpha 10$), α -conotoxin RgIA ($\alpha 9\alpha 10$), muscarine ($\alpha 9\alpha 10$), nicotine ($\alpha 9\alpha 10$), strychnine ($\alpha 9\alpha 10$)
Labelled ligands	[³ H]epibatidine (($\alpha 8$)5) (pK _D 9.7), [¹²⁵ I] α -bungarotoxin (native $\alpha 8^*$) (pK _D 8.3), [³ H] α -bungarotoxin (native $\alpha 8^*$) (pK _D 8.3)	[³ H]methyllycaconitine (Antagonist) (pK _D 8.1), [¹²⁵ I] α -bungarotoxin (Antagonist), [³ H] α -bungarotoxin (Antagonist)	[³ H]methyllycaconitine (Antagonist) (pK _D 8.1)
Functional Characteristics	–	($\alpha 9$)5: P _{Ca} /P _{Na} = 9; $\alpha 9\alpha 10$: P _{Ca} /P _{Na} = 9, P _I = 22%	$\alpha 9\alpha 10$: P _{Ca} /P _{Na} = 9, P _I = 22%

Nomenclature	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\beta 1$ subunit	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\beta 2$ subunit	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\beta 3$ subunit	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor $\beta 4$ subunit	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor γ subunit	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor δ subunit	nicotinic acetylcholine receptor ϵ subunit
HGNC, UniProt	CHRNA1, P11230	CHRNA2, P17787	CHRNA3, Q05901	CHRNA4, P30926	CHRNA5, P07510	CHRNA6, Q07001	CHRNA7, Q04844
Antagonists	-	-	-	-	-	PhTX-11 (pIC ₅₀ 6.2–6.3) [346]	-
Comments	Ligand interaction data for hetero-oligomeric receptors containing the $\beta 1$ receptors are listed under the $\alpha 1$ receptors.						

Comments: Commonly used agonists of nACh receptors that display limited discrimination in functional assays between receptor subtypes include [A-85380](#), [cytisine](#), [DMPP](#), [epibatidine](#), [nicotine](#) and the natural transmitter, [acetylcholine](#) (ACh). A summary of their profile across differing receptors is provided in [128] and quantitative data across numerous assay systems are summarized in [177]. Quantitative data presented in the table for commonly used antagonists and channel blockers for human receptors studied under voltage-clamp are from [46, 58, 291, 292, 295, 386]. Type I PAMs increase peak agonist-evoked responses but have little, or no, effect on the rate of desensitization of $\alpha 7$ nicotinic ACh receptors whereas type II PAMs also cause a large reduction in desensitization (reviewed in [384]).

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P2X receptors

Ligand-gated ion channels → P2X receptors

Overview: P2X receptors (**nomenclature as agreed by the NC-IUPHAR Subcommittee on P2X Receptors [71, 196]**) have a trimeric topology [179, 191, 275] with two putative TM domains, gating primarily Na⁺, K⁺ and Ca²⁺, exceptionally Cl⁻. The Nomenclature Subcommittee has recommended that for P2X receptors, structural criteria should be the initial criteria for nomenclature where possible. X-ray crystallography indicates that functional P2X receptors are trimeric and three agonist molecules are required to bind to a single receptor in order to activate it [125, 138, 191, 242]. Native receptors may occur as either homotrimers (e.g. P2X1 in smooth muscle) or heterotrimers (e.g. P2X2:P2X3 in the nodose ganglion and P2X1:P2X5 in mouse cortical astrocytes [213]. P2X2, P2X4 and P2X7 receptors have been shown to form functional homopolymers which, in turn, activate pores permeable to low molecular weight solutes [349]. The hemi-channel pannexin-1 has been implicated in the pore formation induced by P2X7 [298], but not P2X2 [57], receptor activation.

Nomenclature	P2X1	P2X2	P2X3	P2X4	P2X5	P2X6	P2X7
HGNC, UniProt	P2RX1, P51575	P2RX2, Q9UBU9	P2RX3, P56373	P2RX4, Q99571	P2RX5, Q93086	P2RX6, O15547	P2RX7, Q99572
Endogenous agonists	–	ATP [167] – Rat	ATP [168]	ATP [168]	ATP [168] – Rat	ATP [168] – Rat	ATP [168]
Agonists	$\alpha\beta$ -meATP, BzATP, L- β -meATP	–	$\alpha\beta$ -meATP, BzATP	–	–	–	–
Antagonists	TNP-ATP (pIC ₅₀ ~8.9) [370], Ip5I (pIC ₅₀ ~8.5), NF023 (pIC ₅₀ ~6.7), NF449 (pIC ₅₀ ~6.3) [195]	NF770 (pIC ₅₀ 7–8) [281], NF778 (pIC ₅₀ 7–8) [281], PSB-10211 (pIC ₅₀ ~7) [281]	TNP-ATP (pIC ₅₀ ~8.9) [370], AF-906 (pIC ₅₀ 8.9) [170], AF-219 (pIC ₅₀ 8.5) [170], A317491 (pIC ₅₀ ~7.5) [173]	5-BDBD (pIC ₅₀ 5–6) [170, 281], BX-430 (pIC ₅₀ 5–6) [170, 281], PSB-12062 (pIC ₅₀ 5–6) [170, 281], paroxetine (pIC ₅₀ 5–6) [175, 281]	–	–	AZ10606120 (pK _d 8.9) [250], A804598 (pIC ₅₀ ~8), brilliant blue G (pIC ₅₀ ~8) [180], A839977 (pIC ₅₀ ~7.7) [93, 95, 149], A740003 (pIC ₅₀ 7.4) [150], decavanadate (pA ₂ = 7.4) (pA ₂ 7.4) [255], A438079 (pIC ₅₀ ~6.9) [93], AZ11657312 (salt free) (pA ₂ 6.1) [11]
Selective antagonists	–	–	–	–	–	–	INJ-479655 (pK _i 7.9) [31]
Allosteric modulators	–	–	–	–	–	–	AZ10606120 (Negative) [250], GW791343 (Positive) [250, 252] – Rat, GW791343 (Negative) [250, 252] cheletrythrine (Negative) (pIC ₅₀ 5.2) [329], AZ11645373 (Negative) [253, 345], KN62 (Negative) [122, 329], ivermectin (Positive) [283]
Selective allosteric modulators	MRS 2219 (Positive) [169]	–	–	ivermectin (Positive) (pEC ₅₀ ~6.6) [197] – Rat	–	–	
Comments	–	–	–	–	–	–	Effects of the allosteric modulators at P2X7 receptors are species-dependent.

Comments: A317491 and RO3 also block the P2X2:P2X3 heteromultimer [113, 173]. NF449, A317491 and RO3 are more than 10-fold selective for P2X1 and P2X3 receptors, respectively.

Agonists listed show selectivity within recombinant P2X receptors of *ca.* one order of magnitude. A804598, A839977, A740003 and A438079 are at least 10-fold selective for P2X7 receptors and show similar affinity across human and rodent receptors [93, 95, 149]. Several P2X receptors (particularly P2X1 and P2X3) may be inhibited by desensitisation using stable agonists (*e.g.* $\alpha\beta$ -meATP);

suramin and PPADS are non-selective antagonists at rat and human P2X1–3,5 and hP2X4, but not hP2X4,6,7 [45], and can also inhibit ATPase activity [72]. Ip5I is inactive at rP2X2, an antagonist at rP2X3 (pIC₅₀ 5.6) and enhances agonist responses at rP2X4 [199]. Antagonist potency of NF023 at recombinant P2X2, P2X3 and P2X5 is two orders of magnitude lower than that at P2X1 receptors [342]. The P2X7 receptor may be inhibited in a non-competitive manner by the protein kinase inhibitors KN62 and cheletrythrine [329], while the p38 MAP ki-

nase inhibitor GTP γ S and the cyclic imide AZ11645373 show a species-dependent non-competitive action [94, 253, 254, 345]. The pH-sensitive dye used in culture media, phenol red, is also reported to inhibit P2X1 and P2X3 containing channels [200]. Some recombinant P2X receptors expressed to high density bind [³⁵S]ATP γ S and [³H] $\alpha\beta$ -meATP, although the latter can also bind to 5'-nucleotidase [251]. [³H]A317491 and [³H]A804598 have been used as high affinity antagonist radioligands for P2X3 (and P2X2/3) and P2X7 receptors, respectively [95].

Further reading on P2X receptors

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ZAC

Ligand-gated ion channels → ZAC

Overview: The zinc-activated channel (ZAC, **nomenclature as agreed by the NC-ICP/PHAR Subcommittee for the Zinc Activated Channel**) is a member of the Cys-loop family that includes the nicotinic ACh, 5-HT₃, GABA_A and strychnine-sensitive glycine receptors [78, 155, 363]. The channel is likely to exist as a homopentamer of 41TM subunits that form an intrinsic cation selective channel equipermicable to Na⁺, K⁺ and Cs⁺, but impermeable to Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺ [363]. ZAC displays constitutive activity that can be blocked by tubocurarine and high concentrations of Ca²⁺ [363]. Although denoted ZAC, the channel is more potently activated by protons and copper, with greater and lesser efficacy than zinc, respectively [363]. ZAC is present in the human, chimpanzee, dog, cow and opossum genomes, but is functionally absent from mouse, or rat, genomes [78, 155].

Nomenclature	ZAC
HGNC, UniProt	ZACN, Q401N2
Endogenous agonists	H ⁺ [363], Cu ²⁺ [363], Zn ²⁺ [78, 363]
Antagonists	tubocurarine (pIC ₅₀ 5.2) [78], Ca ²⁺ (pIC ₅₀ 2) [363]
Functional Characteristics	Outwardly rectifying current (both constitutive and evoked by Zn ²⁺)

Comments: The ZAC subunit does not appear to exist in the mouse or rat genomes [78]. Although tabulated as an antagonist, it is possible that tubocurarine acts as a channel blocker. Antagonism by Ca²⁺ is voltage-independent. ZAC is not activated (at 1 mM) by transition metals including Fe²⁺, Co²⁺, Ni²⁺, Cd²⁺, or Al³⁺ [363]. The concentration response relationship to Cu²⁺ is biphasic, with concentrations exceeding 30 μM being associated with reduced activation [363].

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